

## Reagan balm washes Bitburg scars

From Derek Brown in Belsen and Anna Tomforde in Bitburg

PRESIDENT Reagan pulled out all the emotional and theatrical stops in a spectacular progress yesterday through Belsen concentration camp and the Bitburg war cemetery.

The controversial climax of his European tour featured powerful pleas for reconciliation 40 years after VE Day. But the President also strove to pacify the many critics of his crusade by declaring repeatedly that the new understanding could never mean forgetting the horrors of Nazism.

He said before the great plain obelisk at Belsen: "Here, death ruled. But we have learned something as well. Because of what happened we found that death cannot rule forever. And that is why we are here today."

But the President's appeal by no means stilled the anger and resentment about his acceptance of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's invitation to make the visits. The main German opposition, the Social Democratic Party, con-

Spanish protests, page 4

spicuously lacked representatives among the dignitaries at Belsen and Bitburg. Instead, party leaders joined in joint VE Day commemorations with Jewish organisations.

There were Jewish protests at Bitburg. But overwhelming security cordons kept demonstrators well clear of the presidential party and there were no serious incidents.

The visit to Bitburg was drastically abbreviated by White House order: presidential aides have been struggling to stem the public outcry which followed the belated discovery there of 49 Waffen SS graves.

The President and Chancellor Kohl spent seven minutes in the cemetery. For half that time they stood silent before a memorial to the dead, which bore a wreath placed in advance,



The West German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, a retired German air force general, Johannes Steinhoff, President Reagan, and a retired US general, Matthew Ridgway, at the German military cemetery in Bitburg.

while a lone Bundeswehr bugler played the equivalent of the last post. A symbolic handshake of reconciliation was left to war time veterans accompanying the two leaders—General Matthew Ridgway and General Johannes Steinhoff.

Less than a yard separated the statesmen from the line of squat sandstone crosses marking the SS graves. Neither man, conscious that the eyes of the world were on them, so much as glanced at them.

The entire visit was shown live on German television, and President Reagan's every step was followed by Ameri-

can networks and a sizeable chunk of the White House press corps which did so much to fan the controversy. Hundreds of reporters and camera crews followed the President throughout the day, many of them in a small aerial armada of helicopters laid on by the Bonn Government.

Dr Kohl had insisted that the US President keep his promise to send out an unmistakable message of forgiveness. He was royally rewarded yesterday as Mr Reagan fully redeemed his pledge.

At Belsen, he paid fulsome tribute to the Chancellor and

his countrymen: "Your nation and the German people have been strong and resolute in your willingness to confront and condemn the acts of a hated regime of the past."

And at Bitburg air base, three miles from the cemetery, President Reagan again talked of hope emerging from the ashes of war.

Referring fleetingly to the criticism of his decision to go ahead with the Bitburg visit, he said: "I have received many letters since first deciding to come to Bitburg cemetery—some supportive, others deeply concerned and questioning,

others opposed. Some old wounds have been reopened, and this I regret very much, because this should be a time of healing."

To the veterans and families of American servicemen who still carry the scars and feel the painful losses of that war, our gesture of reconciliation with the German people today in no way minimises our love and honour for those who fought and died for our country. They gave their lives to rescue freedom in its darkest hour.

"The alliance of democratic nations that guards

Turn to back page, col. 1

## Commons to be reassured on security in intelligence agency

# Thatcher to reveal shake-up in MI5

By James Naughtie, Chief Political Correspondent

The biggest MI5 shake-up for more than 30 years, introducing tighter security procedures and an internal reorganisation, is likely to be announced by the Prime Minister this week.

A report commissioned after the conviction last year of Michael Bettany, a security service officer, for trying to sell secrets to the Soviet Union has recommended fundamental changes in MI5's organisation and the vetting of its staff. MI5 will be told in the Commons that most of the recommendations have been implemented, although few details will be given.

Official sources have refused to comment on the report, which has been at Downing Street for several weeks, but it is believed to be critical of the organisation which allowed Bettany, now serving 23 years, to remove highly classified material from MI5 premises over a long period.

The reforms are believed to be internal. The fears in Whitehall intelligence circles of a "super agency" pulling together all the intelligence agencies, MI6, and SIS, have been realised.

The joint intelligence committee, the Cabinet office will continue to be the mechanism through which the agen-

cies channel information to Downing Street, and through which their activities are coordinated.

When Mrs Thatcher's statement for MPs is drawn up, it is likely to give few details of the recommendations in the report of inquiries chaired by Lord Bridge, chairman of the Security Commission.

But the Prime Minister will be aware that an announcement which simply gives an assurance that lapses in security have been corrected and weak organisation improved will lead to accusations of a whitewash—the traditional criticism of the Security Commission's work.

Mrs Thatcher's instinct in security matters has always been to remedy what is possible, and there are indications that she will give some strong hints about the shake-up in MI5's six departments which is believed to be going on.

It is nearly a year since the inquiry was launched and Lord Bridge and his colleagues have examined evidence from hundreds of MI5 staff and officials, as well as interviewing Bettany. It was made clear to the team by Mrs Thatcher that it was their duty to look beyond the case itself to any fundamental weaknesses in MI5's work and self-discipline.

There has been criticism in the past of its recruitment practices. The last Labour government acted to change what the then Prime Minister, Mr James Callaghan, saw as the service's bias towards public schools and Oxbridge, and there are indications in Whitehall that changes have recently been made—directed less at the background of recruits than at the efficiency of vetting procedures.

Ministers' concern at the efficiency of the service has been heightened by recent controversy over alleged improper surveillance—claims dismissed in another report by Lord Bridge—and the Prime Minister will be anxious to address the problem of reported low morale among staff when she speaks to the Commons.

The aim of the post-Bettany

Turn to back page, col. 7

## This week

TODAY the Guardian begins a new series of political columns on its main feature page. In the regular Commentary slot, the political editor, Ian Aitken, argues that the future of the welfare state would be a serious problem for any government. Page 11.

Tomorrow: Hugo Young. And in a new weekly column on the leader page, Geoffrey Taylor discusses Britain's contribution to European nuclear research. Page 10.

## 1945 and all that

"HELP has come", announced the radio in Prague, reported in the Guardian of May 1945. Today and tomorrow we continue our reprints from the Guardian's coverage of the last days of the second world war. Page 9.

And on Wednesday, the 40th anniversary of VE-Day, we shall publish a four-page supplement, with reports from our correspondents in France, Germany, Poland, the Soviet Union and the United States on what the war means in different countries today, together with a survey by Martin Gilbert, Churchill's biographer, of the years when Britain and Russia were allies.

## Tomorrow

## End game

Could there be an explosion in France like May 1968? Walter Schwarz reports from Paris on the talk of impending crisis.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Pledge to teachers

ALLIANCE councillors in England and Wales have pledged to end the teachers' dispute by breaking the "Forces" grip on the Association of County Councils. Back page.

### Fund saved

THE print union Sogat '82 has voted in favour of retaining its political fund. Back page.

### Remand row

IN a critical assessment of the prison remand system, the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders says that 145 people have been held in prison without trial for more than a year. Page 2.

### Threat to sick

CANCER treatment for hundreds on Merseyside and in North Wales is threatened because health cuts have affected nursing care at a leading radiotherapy unit. Page 3.

### Fury at French

THE failure of the Bonn summit to agree a date for a new round of trade liberalisation talks has left the Americans fuming at the "French" Page 4; Leader Comment, page 10.

### Township siege

A COMBINED force of police and troops moved in to restore order in the black South African township of Kwanobuhle after raids on three policemen's homes. Page 5.

## 4million Ethiopians without food because of lack of lorries

From Jonathan Steele in Addis Ababa

Only 3.7 million of almost 8 million famine victims in Ethiopia are receiving food from donor organisations because a huge backlog of grain has still not been shipped.

A report by a committee representing international aid agencies here estimates that only 40 per cent of the grain shipped to Ethiopia has been handed out because of shortages of transport.

The findings, which are bound to shock the thousands who gave generously, are unpublished, but the UN plans to launch an international appeal today for \$50 million to help to transport the undelivered grain.

The committee does not blame the Ethiopian Government for the distribution failure, saying that Ethiopia only has available 40 per cent of lorries required and that they

are largely being put to good use. The UN appeal, to be made today to donor governments, will call for money, new lorries, spares and tyres.

The appeal is strongly supported by voluntary agencies. "We told the donors as long ago as September: don't just dump grain at Ethiopia's ports. Send less if necessary, but guarantee that it gets to people," Mr David Alexander, Thousands take refuge, page 5

Addis Ababa representative of the Save the Children Fund, said last night.

It was relatively easy for the UN and the EEC to be seen to be making a gesture since they had large surpluses. But "without ensuring that transport was there, it was like giving an old man a sack that he too weak to carry," he added.

The problem of non-delivery of grain has been troubling voluntary agencies for some time, but for some time, but they hesitated to make it public. Without a clear programme for solving it, they were worried that it might discourage donations by the Western public at a time when they fear interest in the famine may be fading.

The UN programme has been worked out by a special unit attached to the office of Dr Kurt Jansson, assistant general secretary for emergency operations in Ethiopia. "We've had a very big response from the Western public. We've had a very easy response from Western governments, but we've got an unbalanced package, and now governments are going to have to spend money rather than push grain surpluses around," he said.

But the programme collides Turn to back page, col. 8

## 'See GP' warning by Legion hospital

By David Heast

STAFFORD District Hospital last night that anyone suffering from flu-like symptoms, who had been an outpatient there between April 22 and May 3, or been discharged from it in the last two weeks should contact their doctor as soon as possible.

The hospital's warning came after scientists trying to trace the source of Britain's worst outbreak of Legionnaire's disease said yesterday that it could have originated in one of the hospital's five air conditioning towers.

About 3,500 people are thought to have been treated as outpatients in the period and the hospital are particularly keen to contact those over the age of 50. Symptoms listed in the hospital appeal—were fever, sweating, coughing or breathlessness.

Over the weekend two more suspected sufferers, aged 34 and aged 56, were admitted to the hospital, bringing the number of patients suspected of suffering from the disease in Staffordshire to 68.

Three of the 33 people who have been positively identified were in intensive care last night and said to be "very poorly." Twenty-nine patients have died in the outbreak.

An 86-year-old woman who died yesterday at the hospital was thought to be its thirty-third victim, but was later declared to have died from bronchial pneumonia.

Dr Spence Galbraith, director of the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre, said yesterday that almost all of the known cases investigated so far had been outpatients at the hospital within the incubation period of the disease, which ranged from two to 18 days.

His team are working on the theory that infected droplets of water condensing on the outside of a cooling tower could have been blown through the open windows of the out-patient's department.

Medical proof of this awaits the analysis of cultures grown from samples taken from the cooling towers.

Mr Jim Bartlett, general manager of the Mid Staffs Area Health Authority, said he was "devastated" that the hospital appeared to be implicated in the outbreak.

## Mine kills 4 British children

Four British children have been killed by a mine explosion as they built sandcastles on a beach in Egypt.

The youngsters, whose families live in Egypt, were named last night as Keiron Riley, aged four, Phillip Bell, seven, Melissa Downs, six, and James Whitehead, six. It is understood that their fathers are employed on engineering contracts in Egypt.

The Foreign Office in London said yesterday that their relatives in Britain had been informed of the tragedy. It happened on Saturday on the Elia Sokha beach, a popular camping area 120 miles east of Cairo and just south of the Suez Canal.

The beaches in the area were mined heavily during the Arab-Israeli Six-day War in June 1967, and in other wars in the region. They remain popular with day-trippers from the Egyptian capital despite previous incidents where undetected mines have exploded.

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## The weather

BRIGHT but rather cold. Details, back page.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE	
Austria	26 Feb
Belgium	26 Feb
Denmark	9.00 hr
France	8.00 hr
Germany	3.50 am
Greece	100 dr
Ireland	2.00 hr
Italy	2.00 hr
Spain	1.00 hr
Sweden	1.00 hr
Switzerland	3.15

## Winner Prost beaten by fine print



Alain Prost: first over the line

By our Sports Staff

THE fine print in the rule book reduced the San Marino motor racing grand prix to a farce yesterday when Alain Prost, of France, was disqualified because his car was adjudged overweight two hours after he had apparently won the event.

Prost's McLaren used its last drops of petrol and shuddered to a halt on the slowing-down lap after the race, and his car was adjudged to be two kilos under the 50 kgs minimum weight limit.

In a dramatic sequel to a gripping race at Imola, Italy,

victory was awarded by the stewards to the Italian, Elio de Angelis, who had finished second in his Lotus, with the third-placed Thierry Boutsen, of Belgium, in his Arrow, being promoted to second place.

Prost himself had taken the race in remarkable fashion. He looked ready to settle for third place behind the Lotus of Brazil's Ayrton Senna and the Ferrari of the Swede, Stefan Johansson, with only three of the 80 laps remaining. But Senna, who had led throughout, suddenly slowed and appeared to have run out of fuel. Boutsen also ran out of

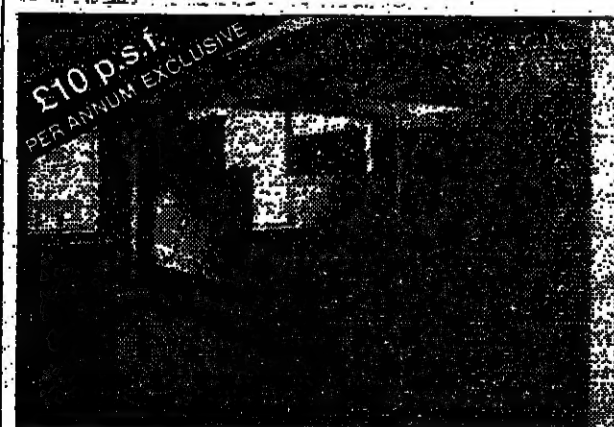
petrol just before the finish and pushed his car, leaving it straddling the line. Rival teams alleged that he should be relegated in the order because the car had not completely crossed the line.

Johansson's car was understood not to have been parked up for the required hour after the race, and was apparently unavailable for scrutineering.

But the stewards decided against taking action in these cases, and Boutsen was credited with second place while Johansson moved to sixth. His first world championship point.

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# Harman attacks proposal to privatise Ulster home helps

By Sarah Boseley

A proposal to abolish the home help service in Northern Ireland and replace it with individual grants would leave the elderly and needy in the lurch, Ms Harriet Harman, Labour's social services spokeswoman, said yesterday.

Ms Harman, who is tabling parliamentary questions on the proposal, said she feared that if the privatisation move was approved for Northern Ireland it would soon be adopted by Conservative-controlled councils on the mainland.

Such a scheme might be included in the green paper reviewing the work of the social services which is expected this summer, she added.

Abolition of home helps is proposed in a report from a joint working party of Northern Ireland's department of health and social services boards. After consultation ends on May 31, the Government will decide whether to accept the recommendations.

Their report, which criticises the service for high costs and administering "a part-time workforce receiving full terms and conditions of service", has been dismissed as "completely worthless, both as a piece of analysis and as a guide to policy."

Mr Bob Rowthorn, a reader in economics attached to King's College, Cambridge, who examined the report for the National Union of Public Employees, which represents the home helps, says it is misleading.

Far from rising, real expenditure for each recipient fell 37 per cent between 1975 and 1980, and a further 7 per cent between 1980 and 1983, he says.

The overall cost of the home help service has risen because the number of people in Northern Ireland receiving it has increased from 13,104 in 1975 to 28,023 in 1983.

Mr Rowthorn said yesterday that when he looked at the report's statistical calculations "I was just staggered by the incompetence. I would assume it was done very hurriedly and that it was designed to bolster

the case they have decided on."

Ms Harman said that she intended to raise Mr Rowthorn's criticisms in the Commons. NUP's regional organiser for Northern Ireland, Ms Inez McCormack, said that his conclusions testified to prejudice in the working party's seven assistant directors and one director of social services.

Miss McCormack said: "I regard the report as a matter of gross class prejudice, only matched by its gross incompetence. We are demanding the withdrawal of the report and an inquiry into the competence and motivation of the senior social services personnel who drew it up."

The working party's proposed grant scheme would provide a small safety net force, while the majority of people would be assessed by the social services and given a grant, if necessary, to employ a home help privately or through voluntary or commercial agency.

Critics of the scheme suggest that the old and frail might be unable to find and employ somebody trustworthy by themselves, and Ms Harman complained that there would be no checks on standards.

She added: "The new scheme is also clearly intended to undermine the pay and conditions of those who work as home helps."

Home helps in Northern Ireland earned less than £2 an hour but the report showed that the working party did not believe in a minimum wage, she said.

A Northern Ireland Office spokesman said that abolishing the home help system was only one of the working party's recommendations and that the Government's decision would take account of representations made by interested parties.

## Fire kills boy

A two-year-old boy, James Hodges, died yesterday and his brother Christopher, aged eight months, was badly hurt when fire destroyed their caravan home at Druids Heath, Wythall, Worcestershire. The boy's parents, Barry and Jackie Hodges and a neighbour were slightly hurt.

Tory Scots plan to give the PM a rough ride at this week's Perth conference

# Thatcher faces rebellion over rates

By Jean Stead, Scottish Correspondent

Mrs Thatcher faces a sharp reverse in traditional Scottish Tories' loyalty, when she addresses their conference in Perth this week.

Tory support has wobbled disastrously in the country because of a rate revaluation which, combined with cuts in rates support grants, is making small businesses bankrupt and forcing some domestic ratepayers to sell their homes.

In some cases rateable values have risen to 10 times their previous levels. Over 40 resolutions on the agenda condemn the Government for failing to take promised action to reform the rates system.

The Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr George Younger, admitted yesterday on Scottish BBC TV that Tory support in Scotland has dropped sharply over the past two or three months because of the rates row and said: "We are going to sort it out — that is our job."

Mr Younger may announce a relief package at the conference. He has already found £90 million from national tax-

ation to moderate the impact on domestic rates.

But, with the Government review of rating reform likely to continue for some time yet, neither he, nor Mrs Thatcher will be able to make a statement on reform at the conference. Mr Younger said they would be able to report on progress made by the review committee. All the signs so far are that opinion is moving in favour of some form of poll tax to replace rates.

The political row raging in Scotland is bringing public accusations of blame against the Government from Tory MPs and Tory councillors.

A short poll, conducted for the Scotsman newspaper and published today, shows Tory support in Scotland has dropped by 6 per cent since last November. In answer to the question: "If there was a general election now how would you vote?" 22 per cent said Tory, compared with 28 per cent in November 1984.

Labour's share rose from 46 to 47 per cent, the Liberal SDP Alliance from 12 to 18 per cent and the Scottish National Party stayed the same at 13 per cent.

The Tory vote in Scotland had remained relatively stable since the 1979 election, 21 MPs being returned at the last election compared with Labour's 42. Mr Younger yesterday dismissed the idea that Tories in the south wrote off Scotland as "expendable" in election terms.

The effects of revaluation are already showing up in council byelection results. Councillor Brian Meek, co-chairman of the Scottish Council of Lothian Regional Council, a Tory moderate, said "two local byelections have been lost because of the revaluation and we cannot continue like this."

Mr Younger told ratepayers, when the effects of revaluation started to hit them, that he understood their concern but it would be unfair to deny the benefit of the new valuation to those who stood to gain.

"That would be seen as moving the goalposts in the middle of the game." The average in England, with water charges, was still higher than Scotland, he said. England has not had a property revaluation since 1972.

This did little to appease his



George Younger: "We will sort it out."

Tory critics, who have become increasingly vociferous. The revaluation has hit hard in the Tory heartlands of Perth, where Councillor Rosemary Ferrand, formerly co-chairman of the general purposes committee on the local council, has been beating the drum against rate support grant cuts by the Secretary of State.

"We started with a very low base and then had 50 per cent of our grant cut. It was unfair," she said. "We cut our

expenses to the bone and we have been penalised."

"We are certainly expecting an announcement about rates that will help out position at the Tory conference."

An indication of the tightness in the Tory ranks was the public official complaint made to the BBC by the chairman of the Scottish Tories after Mr Younger had taken part in a phone-in about rates last Wednesday night. There were over 30,000 calls, most of them blaming the Government for rate increases, which jammed the Scottish telephone system for an hour. In answer to the complaint the controller of BBC Scotland, Mr Patrick Chalmers, offered to withdraw the TV cameras from this week's Tory conference. There are strong indications that the Tory review body examining the rates system are "moving towards some type of poll tax. Senior Tories in Scotland are confident that there will be an announcement soon. They expect the new system to be universal throughout the UK rather than to run on a trial basis in Scotland."

Two documents put out recently — one from the local government advisory committee and the other by Michael Forsyth, MP for Stirling, for the Conservative Political Centre — both came down heavily in favour of poll tax. Mr Forsyth admits the drawbacks of being that a poll tax would fall very heavily on those with low incomes. It would probably have to be tied to the local electoral register, which would mean that penalties would have to be imposed for failing to register.

But the average adult payment would be only £155 a year. A slightly higher estimate of £175 per head, on average, is given in the local government committee document.

A public inquiry by the Secretary of State is pending into the Labour-controlled Edinburgh district council's decision to raise its rate by 78 per cent.

The Labour Stirling council faces a default order and is likely to be brought to court over breaking its rate guidelines.

## Remand prisoner numbers up 26pc

By Aileen Ballantyne

The number of remand prisoners has risen by 26 per cent in the past year, and the average time an accused person spends in gaol awaiting trial is over seven weeks in England and Wales, according to a report published today by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of offenders.

The report, whose figures have been confirmed as accurate by the Home Office, points out that on January 31 this year, 145 people had been held in prison without trial for over a year, and 2,365 had been in gaol for over three months.

Such prisoners, presumed innocent in law before trial, are being subjected to overcrowding, periods of inactivity, conditions which are among the worst in the prison system, the report argues.

The average daily number of remand prisoners in March last year was 7,633. A year later the number had risen 26 per cent to 9,653.

A Home Office spokesman said it was concerned at the time spent on remand and the numbers involved. Experiments on setting a remand time limit would begin in late autumn.

Limits of 40 days for summary offences and 110 days for more serious offences have operated in Scotland for over a century.

Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, said last month that of 59 cases where the defendant was held in gaol for over 110 days, the largest group, 25 per cent, were due to pending related cases, 17 per cent because of witness delays, and 9 per cent because of defence delays.

The spokesman added that in the past month, after a commitment by Lord Hailsham to increase circuit judge numbers by 10 per cent, the number of judges had gone up from 340 to 375.

The Nacro report argues that as many people as are payable with the public's protection should be bailed, since a defendant refused bail loses earnings, may lose his job, and his family may suffer.

Nacro argues that a defendant in custody is also at a disadvantage, preparing for trial. A bailed defendant can be interviewed at the solicitor's office, and is free to trace witnesses and collect evidence.

Nacro's report is the latest in a series of highly critical assessments of the remand system. In 1980 the Criminal Bar Association suggested that the lack of remand limits in England and Wales make most common law systems, meant that there was no real prospect for speedy trial.

Last year the all-party Commons home affairs committee observed: "Overcrowding is at its worst, and conditions are at their most squalid, in the local prisons and remand centres in which remand prisoners are housed."

A Tory Reform Group report this year noted that over 40 per cent of people remanded did not later receive a custodial sentence.

Bail and Remand in Custody, Nacro, 169 Clapham Road, London SW9 0PU.

**Princess quits post**

Princess Margaret is to retire as Chancellor of Keele University in Staffordshire next February after 30 years in office, it was announced yesterday.

The Princess was involved in a controversy at the university when she visited last year not to invite her to one of the major halls after Special Branch detectives had asked for a list of militant students when she attended a previous social function.

## OBITUARY

### Inventor of bridge 'that won the war'



Sir Donald Bailey: spent boyhood making bridges

SIR DONALD Bailey, the inventor of the Bailey bridge which played a crucial role in the Allied victory in the Second World War, died yesterday in hospital. He was 88. The movable military bridge was used in the Normandy landings and carried Allied troops, tanks, and guns over rivers and gorges in Europe.

Field-Marshal Montgomery said: "Without the Bailey bridge we should not have won the war."

Sir Donald, who spent much of his boyhood making model bridges from pieces of wood and string, was modest about his achievement saying that it was just part of his job as a civil engineer. When his knighthood was announced in 1946 and a toast was proposed to him he replied: "I think the toast should be to the men who put the Bailey bridges up."

Sir Donald's bridge, assembled from welded panels linked by pinned joints and made of steel, came in light units easily carried by a few men. Montgomery said: "It was the best thing in that line we ever had."

Sir Donald was born in 1901 in Yorkshire. He was educated at the Leeds, Cambridge, and took an engineering degree at the University of Sheffield. He joined the Civil Service in 1928 and was posted to the experimental bridging staff of the army at Christchurch, Hampshire.

The War Office accepted the invention in 1941 and all the very experimental work was tried out in the drawing office and workshops of the Christchurch establishment.

## Catholic shot near Belfast 'peace line'

From Paul Johnson

A 29-year-old Roman Catholic was seriously ill in a Belfast hospital last night, after a sectarian shooting.

The attack on the father of three took place early yesterday outside a home in the Ardoyne area of north Belfast. Two men, one carrying a rifle and the other a hand gun, crossed the so-called peace line which separates Catholic and Protestant housing estates. They opened fire on a group of Catholics standing about 50 yards away.

The wounded man was hit in the chest by a burst of automatic fire. Police later found 14 spent bullet cases at the scene. Last night they were questioning two men.

Two policemen on foot patrol in Omagh, County Tyrone, escaped injury yesterday, when a bomb hidden behind a wall was detonated as they passed.

More than 1,000 people marched along the Falls Road, west Belfast, yesterday to mark the anniversary of the 1981 hunger strikes at the Maze prison in which 10 people died. They gathered in Andersonstown, to hear a Sinn Féin Assembly member, Mr James McAllister, deny reports that there was any division between Sinn Féin and its military wing, the IRA.

Mr McAllister told the crowd that a black propaganda campaign was being mounted against the Republican movement. He added: "I am quite sure that the RUC is quite sure that the IRA is going soft or giving over resources for election purposes."

At the mention of Newry where nine RUC officers were killed in a IRA mortar attack early this year cheering and clapping broke out.

Sean MacStiofain, IRA chief of staff between 1969 and 1972, yesterday denied a story carried by the Sunday Times naming him as a police informer. During his period as chief of staff, when he was said to have been passing information to the police, 31 policemen and 176 soldiers were killed in Ulster, almost all of them by the IRA.

Mr William Homan, the 50-year-old Protestant shot dead last week outside his secluded home by a masked gunman, was buried yesterday in Leltrim, County Down.

A special fund has been set up for his 12-year-old son, Sammy, who is now an orphan. It is thought that Mr Homan, a driver for the Environment Department, was mistaken for someone else.

Joe Joyce, in Dublin, adds: "The use of 'supergrasses' at non-jury trials in Northern Ireland was criticised at the weekend by Miss Geraldine Ferraro, the former US vice-presidential candidate."

After hearing part of the evidence given by a Loyalist informer, William "Budgie" Allen, in Belfast on Friday, Dublin told a press conference that this was a method of trial that American lawyers might see as a breach of civil rights.

Miss Ferraro criticised the fact that up to 25 people at a time were being tried on the uncorroborated evidence of an informer. But her main criticism was that one judge tried cases.

**Miles scores first win**

Tony Miles, of Britain, scored his first win yesterday at the chess championship international in Carthage, Tunisia. He defeated Suba, of Romania, and drew with Ermenkov, of Bulgaria, both with the black pieces.

Leaders after six of the 17 rounds are Yusupov (USSR) 5, Belyavsky (USSR) 4, Cernin (USSR) and Suba 4. Miles is in joint eighth place with five points. The top four finishers will qualify for the world candidates' journey in France later this year.

**Fugitives held**

Two fugitives from Mountjoy prison in Dublin were flown back yesterday after being recaptured near Stroud, Gloucestershire. The men broke out on Wednesday night and managed to hire a car and travel to England before being arrested.

## NCCL ginger group formed

By Martin Linton

ONE of the first repercussions of the row inside the National Council for Civil Liberties seems likely to be formation of a new ginger group, the Libertarian Alliance, which will try to push the organisation towards more "non-partisan" approach.

The former NCCL general secretary, Mr Larry Gostin, who resigned this week, is expected to join the new group. But the main impetus is coming from Mr Ron Lacey, campaign director of MIND, and a leading supporter of Mr Gostin in the battle which erupted at the NCCL's annual meeting last week.

The ginger group is still at a discussion stage, but it is clearly envisaged as a pressure group working within the NCCL and not in any sense as an alternative or possible rival organisation.

The nucleus would come from members of the NCCL inquiry into the miners' strike who resigned last week after the annual meeting refused to endorse their interim report, which recognised the right to work as well as to strike.

But the broader issue would be whether the NCCL should concern itself solely with civil liberty issues or concern to the left and the unions or should try to be an all-party organisation helping people from all shades of the political spectrum.

The new group's steering committee includes members of all the main parties — Mr Alex Carlile, the Liberal MP, and Clive Lumsden, a member of the Conservative Party; Mr Lacey, and Mr Ian Martin, head of the Asian section of Amnesty International, who are Labour Party members.

Mr Lacey said last night: "We're not moving the NCCL to the right. We're trying to make it non-partisan."

The parliamentary civil liberties group, set up on the initiative of the NCCL and including MPs of all parties, met last week to discuss their attitude to the organisation in the wake of Mr Gostin's resignation, with a number of Conservative MPs pressing for a clean break.

But the majority of the group supported a move to hold talks with the NCCL before any decision is taken. It seems likely that they will maintain links with the organisation.

**IAN MEADOWS (above)** last night won the 1985 final of BBC television's Mastermind contest.

Mr Meadows, aged 29, a hospital driver in Leicester, became the 13th Mastermind by scoring 16 points in his specialised subject, the English Civil War, 1642-47, and 14 in general knowledge.

**Breath test boon**

The test has been pioneered by Professor Rennie and a small team of scientists and doctors at Dundee University and the city's Ninewells Hospital.

Professor Rennie, a physiologist, said yesterday: "We believe that the test could do away with many unpleasant and lengthy hospital checks. It would be adapted to screen early symptoms of a form of cirrhosis of the liver that can indicate a drink problem."

The team is now looking for venture capital to start offering the breath test facility to British hospitals.

Medical advisors from one police force have asked for further details of the test. Scottish police forces recently voiced concern about the high incidence of problem drinking among some officers.

## Rolls sell-off reports denied by Vickers

By Maggie Brown

Reports that the Rolls-Royce Motor Company was to be sold by the Vickers Engineering Group were emphatically denied last night by the company's finance director, Mr Tom Neville.

"It is totally untrue," he said. "Rolls-Royce is a valued mainstay business for us." His denial came as it was revealed that a strategic 5.4 per cent stake has been built up in Vickers by the American financier, Mr Saul Steinberg.

Mr Steinberg, whose wealth is based on a conglomerate of insurance companies valued at around \$3 billion, is known for his financial trading and a tactic called "greenmail". For example, he recently bought 14 per cent of Walt Disney shares and made a substantial profit by selling them back to the parent company.

His stake in Vickers could be interpreted as just another investment for him, said Mr Neville. However, it could also signal the eventual change in ownership of the entire group.

Vickers has been viewed as a potential takeover target for at least two years. Several creditors such as Hawker Siddeley and Guest Keen and Nettlefold are known to have looked it over, recognising the scope for selling off businesses it already owns such as the Crews-based Rolls-Royce.

Mr Neville says there have been signs that North American shareholders have been starting to invest in Vickers when they saw the success of the Jaguar car company quotation last year.

Alternatively, Mr Steinberg, who bought the £11 million shareholding last Friday, may be gambling on the outcome of Vickers' multi-million-pound claim for improved government compensation for its nationalised, aerospace and ship-building assets.

The final hearing of the eight-year case, before the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, is fixed for June 24.

Vickers' aerospace assets, when nationalised in 1977 for \$45 million, went on to form a major portion of the now-privatised British Aerospace. Its warship building yard, at Barrow in Furness, is also up for sale to the private sector.

Vickers has always played down the hopes of an eventual payout. The company's shares, trading at their year's high of 275 pence on Friday, have increased by up to 30p in recent months as compensation hopes were raised, putting a £300-million takeover price tag on the company.

Vickers bought Rolls-Royce Motor Company in 1980 after the chequered career which followed the collapse of the parent Rolls-Royce company in 1978.

**Saul Steinberg — 'greenmail' expert**

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Medical advisors from one police force have asked for further details of the test. Scottish police forces recently voiced concern about the high incidence of problem drinking among some officers.

## In-fighting begins in transport union poll

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

The political infighting began in earnest last night in the re-run election for the next general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

With a week to go before balloting, a group calling itself the Ron Todd Supporters' Group issued a statement in which it was claimed that the great majority of TGWU members were united behind Mr Todd. It said that Mr Todd would get the overwhelming vote of confidence in his leadership and in the union that he had asked for.

More specifically, the statement said that he was expected to win seven or eight of the union's 11 regions. He was certain to hold on to the five he held last time, including London, the South-west, the North-west, Scotland and Ireland. To this, the statement said, could now be added the North-east and Yorkshire.

A spokesman for the group, who refused to be named, said the statement had not been put out with Mr Todd's authority but was based on a view held by many rank and file members that he would win the election handsomely.

Under union rules there is nothing to stop a campaign of this nature. It was adopted in the press during the previous campaign with some effect, and forecasts of Mr Todd's eventual victory were made before the final count.

Mr Todd is the general secretary-elect, and asked for a new ballot in order to clear the union's name of balloting irregularities. His opponent, Mr George Wright, reacted to last night's statement by saying: "Ron Todd and I are agreed that we should fight the campaign on the issues and not on other aspects. Therefore, I would hope that groups of people detached totally from us would not put out statements on behalf of either of us. He would make no further comment."

The Employment Secretary, Mr Tom King, has been asked to investigate claims of irregularities in the effective elections of the Civil and Public Services Association. The allegation was made by Mr Edward Leigh, Tory MP for Gainsborough and Horncastle, who said that in the Ministry of Agriculture poll CPSA branch officials had handed out lists of "recommended" candidates to each voter with the ballot paper. The list had turned out to be the entire slate of the CPSA broad left group — of Communists and their supporters," he said.

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## Concern at confidential report on radiotherapy unit's staffing

# Cuts may delay treatment for cancer patients

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

Cancer treatment for hundreds of people in Merseyside and North Wales may have to be postponed because health cuts are undermining the quality of nursing at one of the main radiotherapy units.

Confidential reports compiled by the Royal College of Nursing disclose serious staff deficiencies at the 168-bed Clatterbridge Hospital radiotherapy unit in Bebington, in the Wirral.

Nursing staff are alarmed that for the past year there has been inadequate supervision, particularly at night, of patients undergoing chemotherapy with highly toxic drugs, which can have serious side-effects such as kidney failure.

They are also unhappy that closing wards at weekends to save money means seriously ill people are regularly moved from ward to ward.

The unit, run by Wirral health authority for the Mersey region, last year treated 3,700 patients from Cheshire, Merseyside, North Wales and the Isle of Man. Another 1,000 people were treated as day patients.

The report, which is not denied by the health authority, says: "On many evenings there are only one qualified nurse and one auxiliary to care for those patients on the wards."

"The stress levels of members in this unit are high and there is a great risk of staff developing burn-out syndrome."

The report adds that on one night there was one sister to cover 145 patients in the radiotherapy unit and 19 younger disabled patients.

"The sister was on call in case of emergencies, to mix intravenous infusions, check controlled drugs and relieve staff for dinner break."

Her main support at the time were unqualified or newly trained nurses, often one to a ward. The unit also

has a shortage of junior doctors, says the report.

Over one weekend, "the doctor covering the radiotherapy unit was a locum who was a general practitioner trainee with no radiotherapy experience. It was reported by the senior sister on the surgical unit that this doctor visited her ward in tears as he was concerned about the responsibility placed upon him."

After the weekend ward closures to save money, the report says, on some occasions "patients have died within hours of being moved."

A statement from Wirral health authority, with the support of the Royal College of Nursing, says the unit's running is a matter for "major concern."

The authority says that an extra £120,000 was given to the unit this year but the money had already been spent on expensive drugs for chemotherapy.

"As yet there has been no indication that there is any money to provide extra nurses. Nurses have been working under extreme pressure for a long time and have constantly highlighted their worries to management, who agree that there is a need for more nurses for the vitally important and highly technical field of nursing."

The authority warns of difficulties in maintaining the present level of service.

"It is clear that the technical advances that have been made in the treatment of cancer, which require more positive nursing involvement, are being put under considerable pressure, due to the number of nurses available now not matching the considerable expansion in the types of treatment being undertaken."

The Royal College of Nursing has regretted the leaking of the reports because it agreed with the health authority to keep the matter secret.

© A £180,000 computer is being installed to improve cervical cancer screening in Staffordshire.

## Ecologists in Scotland fight ski slope plans

By Jean Slead

ECOLOGISTS in Scotland are fighting plans to develop more ski slopes, which threaten rare wildlife.

At Glen Shee, Tayside, plans for a ski lift are being fought. It would intrude on a designated nature reserve which the Nature Conservancy Council says is an important area for upland breeding of rare birds, including the golden plover and the dotterel.

The Government-funded council oppose plans whenever they threaten rare wildlife.

The Scottish Secretary, Mr George Younger, originally promised to take a decision on the Glen Shee proposal by June, but has now asked all the parties involved to study a new development plan.

Scottish skiing draws few tourists from abroad and the skiers are split about 50-50 between the Scots and the rest of the British. But the Scots are increasingly a skiing nation, and it has become a relatively cheap sport for them. Even the long queues for the lifts do not discourage them, and at Cairngorm research is going on into the development of artificial snow.

Cairngorm, near Aviemore, has seen a 13 per cent increase in skiers this season, and the total is 60 per cent higher than five years ago. Scotland as a whole is seeing a 10 per cent yearly growth in skiing and with growth in Scotland a rare thing these days, the conservationists are seen as almost wilfully unpatriotic.

The trust which runs the Cairngorm chair lift company is still bitter about the refusal by the Scottish Office three years ago to allow it to develop steep gullies in the neighbourhood of Lurchers Gully, after a long public inquiry. But plans for a new ski tow at Cairngorm are unlikely to be opposed by the Nature Conservancy Council.

The Scottish National Ski Council is determined to get more runs opened, and has the support of the Ski Club of Great Britain. There are plans for new slopes near Fort William which could accommodate as many skiers as the Cairngorms.

Planning permission is also awaited on other developments, including the present barren and unattractive slopes of Glen-eve. Envious eyes are being cast at the go-ahead being given by the Secretary of State to an ambitious downhill skiing development at Glen-eve, south of the Drumochter Pass south of Cairngorm.

## Father may sue over boy's death in hospital

A policeman is threatening to sue Wessex regional health authority over the death of his son after a minor operation.

Alexander Bracher, aged nine, of Bournemouth, Hampshire, died in Southampton General Hospital after routine tests to check that he had recovered from leukaemia, which he had developed two years earlier.

The test showed that he was cured, but Alexander died three weeks later after suffering a heart attack, brain damage and kidney failure.

Detective Constable Paul Bracher believes something went wrong during the operation. He said yesterday: "We are very angry and upset. We have placed the matter in the hands of our solicitor."

An inquest into Alexander's death was told that during routine removal of a piece of liver tissue for testing, the surgeon's needle had probably perforated the biliary tract. A Home Office pathologist, Dr George Kennard, said Alexander had died from bronchial pneumonia and cardiac arrest caused by peritonitis, which set in after the liver biopsy.

Dr Neil Freeman, the consultant paediatric surgeon, who performed the surgery, told the inquest that as far as he was concerned the operation had gone well. "There is always a risk in any form of surgery, in this type of operation, the death rate is very low, 0.015 per cent."

The Southampton coroner, Mr Frederick Mackintosh, recorded a verdict of death by misadventure.

## New world for symphony orchestra

Will Bristol cream off Bournemouth's musical talent?

PROPOSALS to move the permanent home of the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra to Bristol and change its name to the Bristol Symphony Orchestra have been gaining support during the past few days among likely financial backers.

Talks about money begin in earnest this week between Bristol Corporation and the Eastern Orchestral Society, which manages the BSO and the smaller Bournemouth Sinfonietta, which may also move. The society says it needs £750,000 to make the transfer and a further £250,000 a year.

The Arts Council, which is contributing £273,000 this year to the two orchestras, is warmly advocating the move. The South-west Concerts Board, which channels grants of £450,000 from local authorities, is also behind it and one of Bristol's biggest

Dennis Johnson reports

grains. Harvey's, the wine merchants, promised at the weekend to increase its sponsorship, now totalling £20,000 in grants and programme printing.

The proposed move, rare in the history of British symphony orchestras, could be agreed by the end of the summer, subject to discussions on resettlement with the players and their union.

The chief executive of Bournemouth Corporation, Mr Keith Lomas, said news of the proposal had been received with "considerable sadness" and everything possible would be done to keep the orchestra in its birthplace. Neighbouring authorities were being asked for support.

But it looks increasingly likely that the BSO and the Sinfonietta, which tour the south of England, have outgrown the capacity and will

ingress of their home town to provide the financial, material and public support they need.

For Bristol, the move would be as much a hard-nosed business deal, in the best traditions of the city, as a desirable addition to its cultural life. The idea is being pushed by the Bristol Marketing Board, a city council offshoot.

But the board's director Mr Tony Byrne, one of the leading spirits behind the restoration of Brunel's Temple Meads station and the Bristol end of the GWR's 150th anniversary celebrations, says the chief preoccupation has been to save the two orchestras and "not just to extract them from one place to another because we feel like it."

Bristol, he said, could offer the BSO a permanent home at the Colston Hall,

Manchester and Liverpool, and 600 pilots may lose their jobs.

The Humber men claim that they are the most efficient body of pilots in Europe. There are 136 pilots along the Humber, with a further 28 on the river Trent and 28 in Goole.

The Humber mouth is recognised as one of the most difficult estuaries in the country. Six men mount a 24-hour pilot service from the £2 million shore base, which has eight vessels. They work on a standby basis so that any vessel can be given a pilot almost immediately. The men's income, traditionally calculated in relation

to the number of vessels moved, now averages £16,800 a year. This system has operated for 25 years, and the pilots say that being self-employed heightens their commitment.

Government sources say that for at least 12 years the pilot system has not been working satisfactorily, and

there have been several studies and reports.

It had been thought that the costs of the service would be shared by ship-owners, the pilots and the Government, but the Government says there is no justification for using public funds and it is not empowered to pay compensation to the men.

Government advisers say that it would seem logical to impose compulsory pilotage on certain vessels. But the pilots argue that, particularly in the Humber, unless ships' masters have a pilot's certificate, all movements should be made with a pilot on board. The men say that more and more Panamanian-registered ships are using the Humber, and their masters are often overworked and tired.

Mr Paul Hames, the pilots' representative on the Humber, says: "This is the safest estuary in Europe, precisely because pilotage is compulsory. We fear that if the docks board takes over we will end up with a costlier system and a far less effective service."

A few days ago, two pilots, Mr David Richardson and Mr John Bridgeman, turned out to pilot two tankers into the Humber in a 60-knot wind. Mr Richardson said later: "Really, we are doing something like landing a jumbo jet—the only difference is that ships of the size we deal with cannot stop as easily. A slight miscalculation would cause a tremendous amount of damage. We simply want to change the Government's mind."

The shadow home secretary, Mr Gerald Kaufman, will also face a left-wing challenge in his Manchester constituency later this month against Mr Ken Strath, a local councillor.

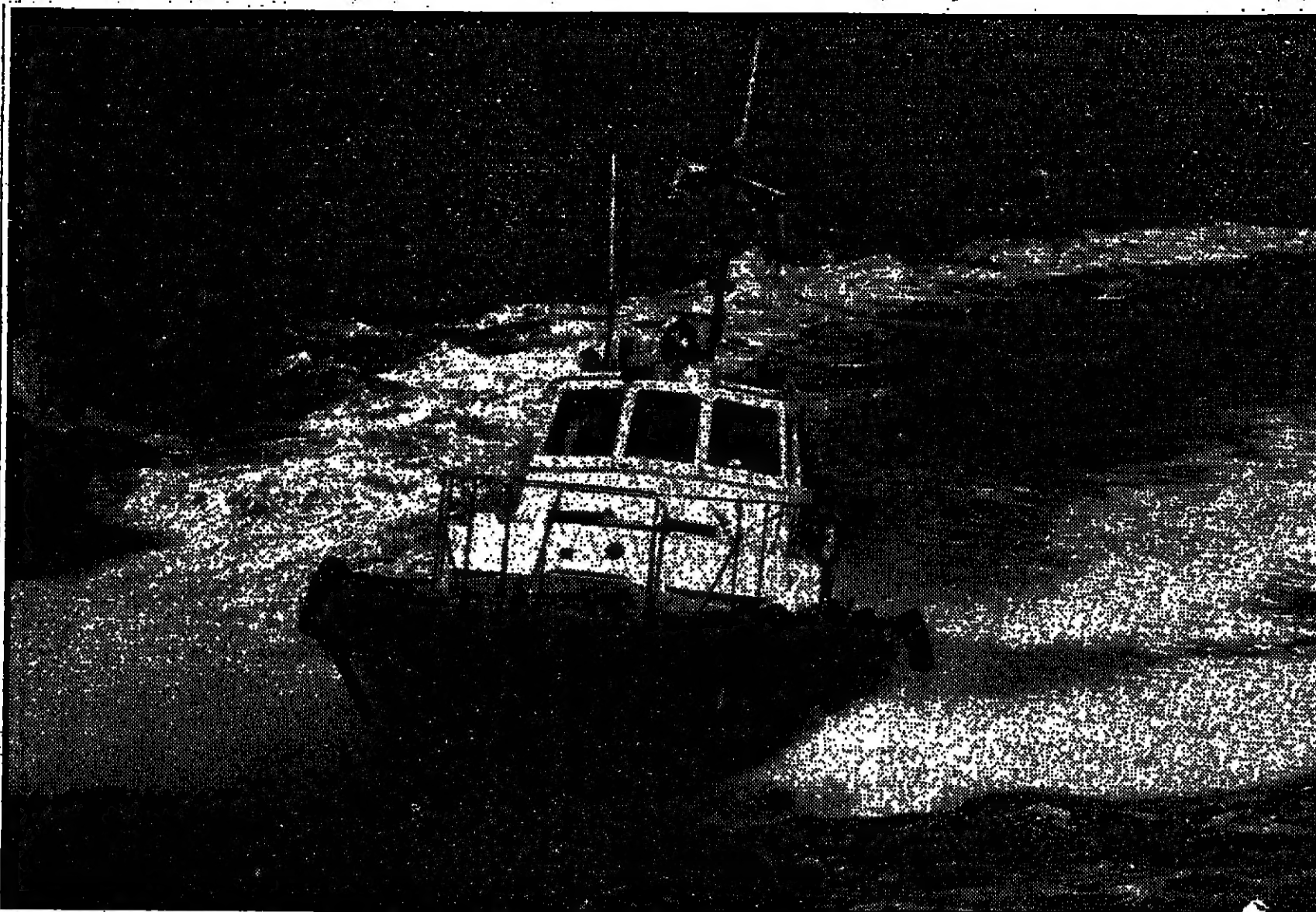
It appeared earlier that Mr Kaufman would have a tougher fight on his hands against Mr Michael Nicholson, a prominent left-winger and deputy leader of the city council, but Mr Nicholson switched his attention to another Manchester seat, Wythenshawe.

The Labour MP for Macclesfield, Mr Michael McGuire, is also facing a challenge for his seat in the Lancashire coalfield, where he has a majority of 10,378. A former National Union of Mineworkers official, Mr McGuire has not reached retirement age—he was 60 last week—but has been at odds with his local party about his level of involvement in local issues. His main challengers are expected to be his party chairman, Mr Brian Strrett, and a local councillor, Mr Ian McCartney.

Dr John Gilbert, the former Labour minister and MP for Dudley, is also at odds with his local party, which yesterday issued a statement about the alleged involvement of Dr Gilbert in the appointment of new trade union delegates to the party's general committee.

The party's executive committee is investigating the appointment of 35 delegates at the beginning of this year, doubling the size of the general committee to 70.

The left-wing executive believes that a number of the new delegates "are not bona fide representatives of their trade unions." But party officials have refused to support the inquiry.



A Humber pilot vessel and (below) Mr Brian Wright, one of those who feared that government plans threaten safety.

Pictures by Denis Thorpe

## Pilots set collision course on policy change

### Malcolm Pithers on how Humber men are gearing up to protect their service

The small band of pilots who have to guide vessels from the North Sea into the river Humber, the busiest estuary in the country, are to fight government plans to alter their service drastically.

The pilots, who follow a tradition dating back to 1504, say that if the proposals go ahead the Humber will become hazardous in the extreme.

A Government green paper is proposing cost-cutting measures which will mean that the pilots, traditionally self-employed, will be taken over by the Associated British Ports organisation, with compulsory pilotage in the estuary.

Pilotage services have been under review for some time. Pilots throughout the country say they are not opposed to change and that numbers might well be reduced. But the Humber men point out that they have moved from a sea-based cutter to a shore base and now operate probably the most advanced radar water service in the country from Spurn Point.

The green paper claims that the existing organisation is "cumbersome and complicated," and that productivity is low. The pilots deny this. But the Government is determined to streamline the service, particularly in London,



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## Church urges checks into Christian anti-semitism

By Marilyn Halsall, Churches Correspondent

A check list to prevent Christian anti-semitism is today published by the Church of Scotland, with a call for congregations to establish links with local Jewish communities.

A report from the Board of World Mission and Unity, to be discussed by the general assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh later this month, recommends that anti-semitic activities or propaganda should be reported to central Kirk authorities.

Nine questions test Kirk members on their knowledge of local Jewish congregations, their theological education and possible instances of discrimination.

Church members are urged to check for concealed anti-semitism — as in admission policies to local organisations — evidence of extremist groups like the National Front and local instances of anti-Zionism concealing anti-semitic tendencies.

Congregations should consider sharing activities with Jewish groups, the report suggests. "The Christian Church, particularly from the fourth century, played a central role in creating and encouraging anti-semitism," it says.

Parts of the New Testament could give a negative impression of Judaism as "rigid, ritualised, legalistic and dominated by the high priests."

The report also questions the level of support by Church of Scotland congregations to Jewish prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union.

## Toll bridge for sale

ONE OF Britain's strangest tax havens has been put on the open market for the first time in 200 years for £275,000—the Swinford toll bridge over the Thames at Eynsham, near Oxford. Ownership constitutes a tax haven because the income from tolls is exempt from taxes.

There has been a river crossing at Swinford since Saxon times and a ferry was operated by two of the large Benedictine abbeys in the area in the late 13th century.

The family of the Earl of Abingdon owned the bridge between 1765 and 1960, when it was again sold privately. At present care has to be paid to cross the bridge, and lorries up to 16p.

This is Sarah. She thinks her name is 'Oi'.

'Oi' is all her parents have ever called her.

As if that wasn't tragic enough, there were no toys in the house. Sarah was underweight and not properly clothed.

In fact, when the NSPCC called at the house, Sarah rushed to embrace the inspector. She knew help had arrived.

The NSPCC's task now is to provide help. And with 100 years of practice in cases like this, there's every chance we'll succeed.

But first we have to ensure protection for Sarah.

And that can cost £15.48 for two weeks.

If you can send all or part of that sum it'll be used immediately to help children.

Putting your name on the coupon below is the surest way of helping Sarah remember hers.

I would like to help protect a child, and I enclose my cheque or postal order for £15.48. Access and Visa card holders may debit their accounts.

No.

Signature

Name

Address

Postcode

Please send your donation to Dr A. Gilmore, NSPCC, Ed. 50325, 67 Sutton Hill, London EC3N 8RS.

NSPCC



US flags burned during  
Madrid march by 500,000

## Anti-Reagan protests in Spain erupt into violence

From Jane Walker in Madrid

An estimated 500,000 people demonstrated yesterday against President Reagan's visit here in one of the biggest displays of anti-American sentiment seen in the Spanish capital.

Other demonstrations were staged across the country protesting at the two-day visit, starting today. Protesters demanded Spain's immediate withdrawal from Nato and attacked Mr Reagan's Central American policies.

The demonstrations were mainly good humoured, although there were scattered incidents. The worst was in Madrid when marchers threw

FLASTIC bags containing red paint were hurled at the US consulate in Amsterdam yesterday shortly before about 75 people mounted a demonstration outside the building. — Reuter.

petrol bombs and rocks at the glass front of the conservative opposition Popular Alliance Party, whose leader, Mr Manuel Fraga, yesterday proclaimed Mr Reagan a "great and good friend." Several windows and a door were smashed.

Police and demonstrators clashed in the northern city of San Sebastian, where in Barcelona protesters broke down the door of the US consulate and sprayed the building with slogans.

US flags and emblems of Mr Reagan were burned during demonstrations across the country.

Crowds taking part in the Madrid demonstration, organised by leftwing parties and pacifist groups, marched three miles through the streets to the Plaza Colon, the square named after Christopher Columbus.

"Why did you do it? Why did you discover America?" demonstrators chanted to loud applause.

Others called President Reagan "assassin" and "fascist murderer." A poster read, "If you like Nazi cemeteries so much, why don't you stay

there?" The crowd repeatedly yelled, "Nato no. Bases out!" A group of Nicaraguans, who carried a large banner reading "Nicaragua will triumph," were loudly cheered and two of them climbed the 100-foot Columbus column to fly their red and black flag. At least five US flags were burned during the demonstration.

President Reagan is arriving at a time when anti-American feeling in Spain is running high. The Spanish Government issued a strongly worded communiqué last week condemning the US trade embargo against Nicaragua, and a recent opinion poll shows that 76 per cent of Spaniards believe that Mr Reagan's arms policy endangers peace and brings the possibility of war closer.

During his 40 hours in Madrid, the President will devote his time to what one observer describes as "39 hours of public relations and one hour of politics." He is to have two brief meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr Felipe Gonzalez, and will have an informal lunch with him.

He will also deliver an important speech to an invited audience at an economic and cultural foundation—his first public statement after the Bonn summit.

King Juan Carlos will host a state banquet in the royal palace and Mr Reagan will meet the opposition leader, Mr Fraga.

Mr Gonzalez has said he will discuss reviewing the number of US troops based in Spain, now totalling 12,500—under a bases agreement. "We see them as foreign troops on our territory," he said.

He says he favours Nato membership, but without integration in the military structure. "I see no need for it," he said. "It would not add or take anything away."

A poll published here yesterday shows that growing numbers of people disagree with the Government and favour leaving the Alliance: 54 per cent say they want Spain out as opposed to 51 per cent at the end of last year, with only 19 per cent wanting to stay in.

## Nato gets warning on Star Wars

BRUSSELS: President Reagan's Star Wars programme could cause serious divisions in the Western alliance, according to reports by Nato parliamentarians published yesterday.

The reports to the North Atlantic Assembly by MPs from Britain, Canada, the US, and West Germany say that the US Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) could drive political, military, and technological wedges between Nato countries.

The assembly, grouping 184 parliamentarians from the 16 issues. The reports will form the basis for discussion at a session in Stuttgart later this month.

A study by a British member, Mr David Clark, said that far from reassuring the public about nuclear weapons, "the consequences of SDI have in fact created new problems."

Another British MP, Mr Bruce George, in a report on the political implications of SDI, called it "a perfect public issue for the Soviet Union."

There was apprehension on both sides of the Atlantic that Moscow would try to divide Nato by offering an attractive proposal to cut medium-range and strategic missiles tied to US cessation of Star Wars, he said.

"Some allies and certainly large elements of public opinion find themselves in the uncomfortable position of being less than fully supportive of the SDI, even the research stage, because of the results to which it might lead," he said.

"A situation must not occur in which the Geneva talks would be seen by Western Europe to fail only because of the US refusal to limit SDI development."

In Moscow, the Soviet Defence Minister, Mr Sergei Sokolov, has told the US that his "space weapons" would be used to defend the Soviet Union against the SDI, even the research stage, because of the results to which it might lead.

"We want the United States to understand the Soviet stand at the Geneva negotiations and answer with reciprocity," Mr Sokolov said in a lengthy interview with Tass.

Mr Sokolov denied that the Soviet Union was working on space-based weapons, but said that continuing American efforts would force Moscow to develop its own programme and at the same time begin a new build-up of its strategic nuclear forces.

The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, last night accused unnamed politicians in the West of staking all on gaining military superiority and thus pushing the world "to the brink of nuclear catastrophe."

Speaking at a Moscow meeting of Second World War and labour veterans, Mr Gorbachev added that the Russians "do not consider war fatally inevitable." — Reuter/AP.

French agree to cooperate

PARIS: Two state-controlled companies have agreed to cooperate in research into President Reagan's space-based defence system, the newspaper, Le Monde, said yesterday.

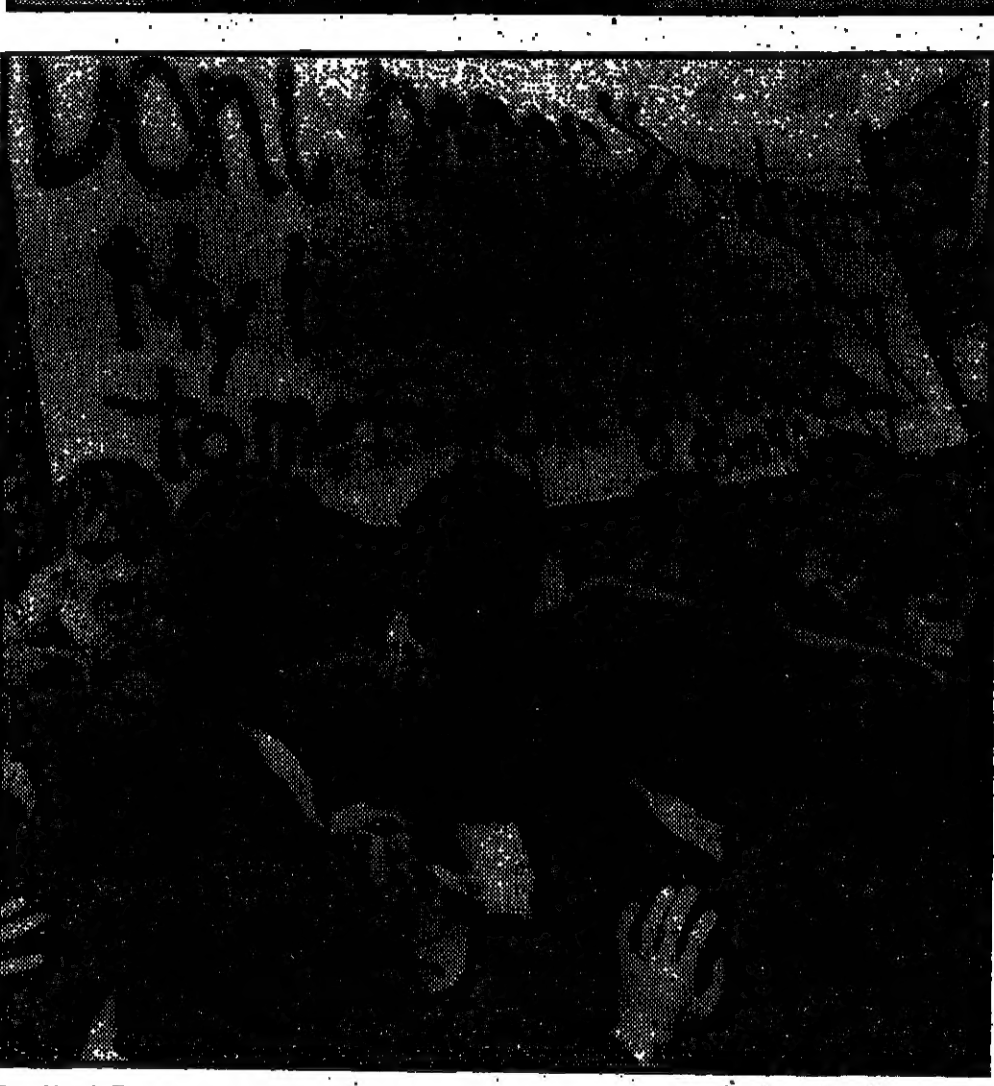
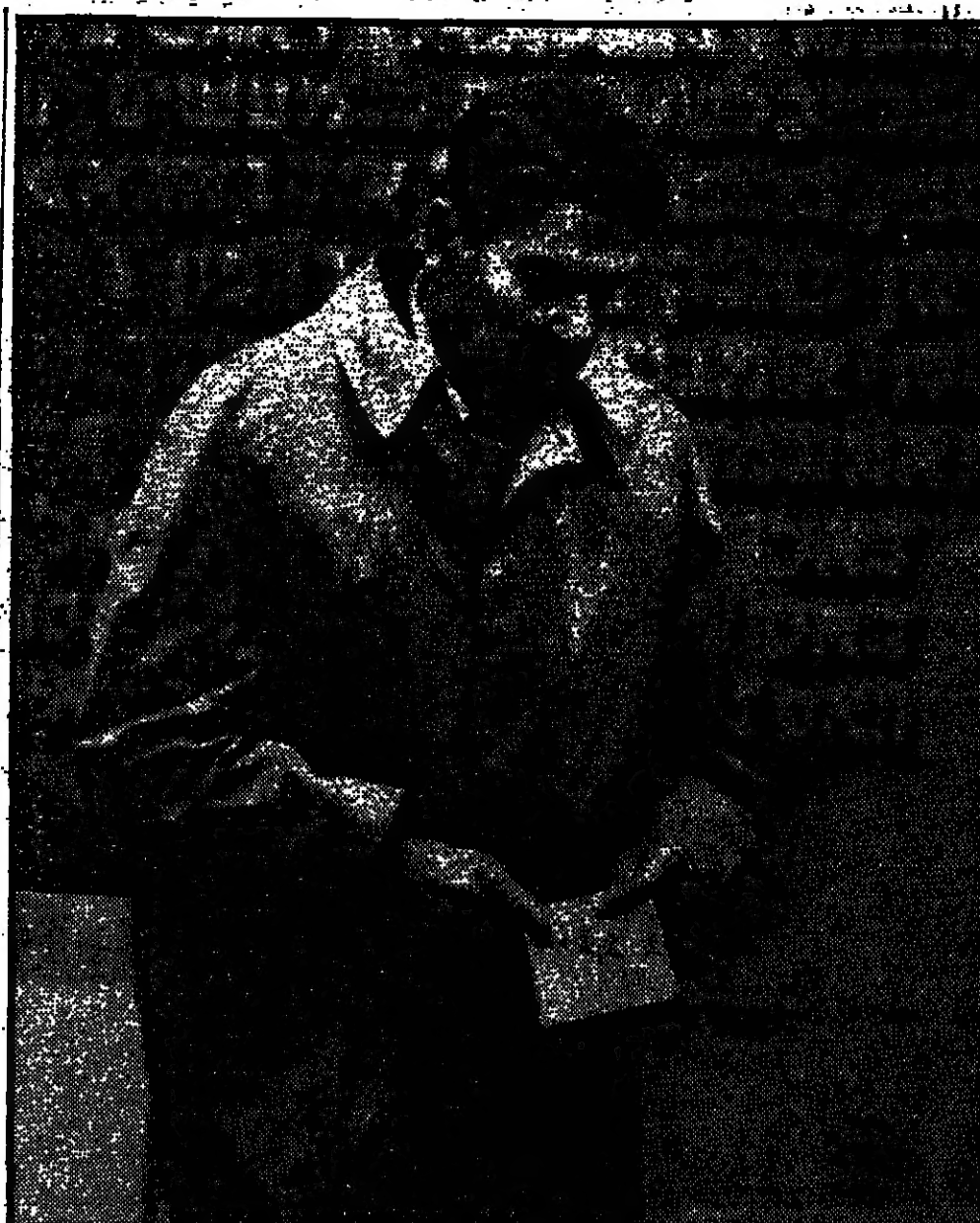
President Francois Mitterrand said on Saturday that France would play no part in the Star Wars programme, but Le Monde reported that the defence group, Thomson-CSF, a subsidiary of the Compagnie Generale d'Electricite had agreed to join the Strategic Defence Initiative project. — Reuter.

Rosary

THE POPE led thousands of faithful in reciting the rosary on Saturday to "repair the damage inflicted" on the Virgin Mary by a French film, Hail Mary, which portrays Mary as a cabaret girl and shows her nude. The ceremony was broadcast by Vatican Radio. — AP.

Plant opens

UNION CARBIDE's main US plant has resumed production of the chemical which killed 2,000 people in Bhopal, India, when gases leaked from a plant there last December. The plant in Institute, West Virginia, was shut down after the Bhopal disaster, and received \$5 million to upgrade its safety systems to avoid "leaks," methy isocyanate. — Reuter.



President Reagan leaves the podium at Belsen in reflective mood yesterday while later at Bitburg police push back demonstrators from his motorcade route

## Schlueter attacked in Danish ceremony

From Simon Tisdall in Copenhagen

The Prime Minister, Mr Poul Schluter, was pelted with eggs, tomatoes, and rotten fruit when the Liberation Day celebrations here on Saturday night turned into a demonstration against the Government.

Police estimated that about half of the 20,000 people who had assembled in Town Hall Square to mark the anniversary of the surrender of the German army of occupation 40 years ago took part in the protest against Mr Schluter.

The demonstration began when the Prime Minister took the platform, and was accompanied by loud jeers and the throwing of stink bombs. Some members of the crowd hurled stink bombs, saying "Go home, Poul." Mr Schluter's words were drowned out and he was eventually forced to take shelter behind police riot shields.

Scuffles broke out between the demonstrators, who included squatters, peace campaigners, punks, and other members of the audience who had come to hear speeches by former ministers of the 1945 Liberation Government and by the Social Democrat Lord Mayor of Copenhagen.

The minority government of the conservative Prime Minister has fallen in popularity after strikes last month about the legally imposed public sector wage settlement and cuts in social services. Mr Schluter was due to attend another Liberation celebration at Copenhagen's Royal Theatre last night. The staff of the theatre have already told him that he is not welcome.

Mr Schluter said that Saturday night's demonstration shocked many Danes. Coming on such a suspicious day, it was a disgrace.

Tass also claims that Mr Reagan planned the cemetery visit to absolve the Bonn Government from responsibility for the deaths and destruction wrought by the Nazis and to show support for "revanchist" interests in reclaiming territory lost by West Germany during the Second World War.

Mr Reagan and Dr Helmut Kohl of West Germany visited Bitburg yesterday afternoon. Mr Reagan's visit "has sounded a terrible sacrilege to millions of people whose family members and compatriots fell in the battles, died under bombardment, were tortured to death in captivity, were executed and burned in incinerators and death-fires," to Russians, Ukrainians, Poles, Yugoslavs, French, Belgians, Jews, Dutchmen, Danes, Norwegians, and a great many

## PM warns Japanese

By James Naughtie

The Prime Minister yesterday intensified his criticism of the Japanese Government for its trade policy—warning that if Japanese markets were not opened to the dangers of an East-West trade war would grow.

Mr Thatcher used a BBC radio interview to vent her anger at the Japanese success in winning contracts for the Bosporus Bridge project, which she described as very irritating and disappointing.

"It is a bitter blow when we keep our markets open to the Japanese and as a result of it they make very good profits which enable them to give better trade," she said. "That is what sticks in my gut and that's what I complain about."

She was in no mood to be conciliatory after reports of angry exchanges at the Bonn summit with the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, about import policy.

The US Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, said: "We will keep pushing for it (the new trade round) in 1986. If we don't get a new Gatt round, we will simply sit down and negotiate with the countries that are ready to negotiate with us."

Despite the brave talk, the lack of agreement is a matter of real concern. The sense of urgency was reflected in the strenuous effort to break down French farmers and the EEC summit session.

President Mitterrand gave three main reasons for his refusal to urge an early start to the Gatt round. He said that the only sector adequately prepared for early talks was agriculture, and he wanted other areas to be prepared too.

Second, he wanted to give the other parties in Gatt a chance to express their views. "It is within Gatt that decisions should be taken," he said.

The third condition was that there should be parallel progress on monetary questions, such as sterling exchange rates, which could make exporters uncompetitive within weeks.

## Summit fails to bridge Gatt gap

Christopher Hahne and Derek Brown in Bonn assess the failure of European leaders to set a date for a new round of trade liberalisation talks.

Leaders of the world's seven biggest industrial democracies were yesterday assessing the damage done by their failure at the Bonn summit to agree on a date for a new round of trade liberalisation talks.

France's veto of the only firm proposal at the summit has embarrassed President Reagan as he continued a European tour already hurt by public relations disasters.

For the first time in the history of 11 world economic summits, the leaders were unable to agree on a key issue—the start of a new trade in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt).

The failure left the American delegation fuming at the French refusal to budge on the early Gatt talks to help stave off the growing pile of protectionist tariff and other bills in the US Congress. A senior administration official said bitterly that Franco-American relations were sometimes better understood by psychoanalysts than diplomats.

President Francois Mitterrand was calm and unrepentant at his press conference. He said that he was busy looking after the interest of France "and I'm not responsible for defending each country against itself."

He also declared himself unwilling to take part in the US Star Wars research initiative and was criticised for the US trade embargo of Nicaragua.

The prospect of the US Congress sparking a new trade war most worries the Japanese, whose exporters have done well in the American market thanks to the uncompetitive strength of the dollar.

"The summit's economic communiqué states clearly that 'most of us think that (a new Gatt round) should be in 1986.' Even the Italians, who

Leader comment, page 10

until Saturday had backed the French stand, ended up supporting the Americans.

Most of the economic statements came straight out of the "work process" used in the past, with general and vague commitments to reducing budget deficits "when excessive" and the share of public spending in national income where necessary. The national leaders, representing a broad spectrum of political views, would have had little difficulty signing the statement.

The delegates noted that the world economy was better than it had been for a considerable time. Further progress had been made since their last meeting in bringing down inflation and strengthening the basis for growth.

In a new departure, the communiqué contained a summary of each leader's national priorities. President Reagan committed himself to a rapid and appreciable cut in public expenditure and thus a substantial reduction in the budget deficit.

Britain, Germany, and Italy stressed the importance of small- and medium-sized businesses. France, Britain, and Italy promised to cut inflation, while Germany and Canada emphasised growth through flexibility and "removing obstacles" to growth.

Japan pledged itself further to deregulate financial markets, make the yen more available, and encourage the growth of imports by more open markets.

On the key trade issue, the German hosts, the Americans, and the British, attempted publicly to make the most of the summit failure. Dr Helmut Kohl and Mr Nigel Lawson said that a Gatt round would go ahead next year after preparatory discussions among senior officials.

Mrs Thatcher stressed the continuing general commitment to more free trade. The dispute on timing was, she said, the only difference and really it is a very small difference.

Most of us still believe that there will be a new Gatt round in the first half of 1986.

The US Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, said: "We will keep pushing for it (the new trade round) in 1986. If we don't get a new Gatt round, we will simply sit down and negotiate with the countries that are ready to negotiate with us."

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## Torture victims testify in trial

From Jeremy Morgan in Buenos Aires

The victims of kidnapping and torture after the armed forces seized power in Argentina have begun to testify in the trial of nine top officers accused of "dirty war" against the population.

Called as witnesses in the public trial of former President Jorge Videla and other officers who held prominent positions in the regime, the ordinary and famous have lifted the veil on the grim realities of life for anyone touched by the military's campaign of state terror in defence of "Western Christian values."

One woman, a physics teacher now in her late 30s, told how she was taken away after suddenly finding herself surrounded in her house by about 10 armed men. Mrs Adriana Cárvo de Laborde, the first person to return from the lists of the missing to take the stand in the trial, was lucky. She was six and a half months pregnant when she was kidnapped in 1977.

She was not tortured, she survived, and she gave birth to a baby after it was born in the back of a police car taking her from one secret gail to another.

Other witnesses related how a nurse and a midwife at a hospital in Buenos Aires disappeared after informing the family of a missing woman she had been brought in by police to give premature birth to a baby girl.

A hospital director had decided the birth, but it was admitted by several doctors and lists of the missing to take the stand in the trial, was lucky. She was six and a half months pregnant when she was kidnapped in 1977.

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Mr Ramon Miralles, the Economy Minister in Buenos Aires Province under the elected Peronist Government, overthrown in the 1976 coup, told how his immediate family had been taken and tortured in what seemed to be an attempt to find incriminating evidence on the former.

Mr Miralles said that he was stripped, handcuffed to a wire mesh, and doused with water while he was tortured with an electrical probe in "even the most unimaginable places."

He said that while he was being held in a clandestine gail, he saw not only General Ramon Camps, then head of police in Buenos Aires Province and now being held on human rights charges, but also two well-known journalists kidnapped by the regime.

One was Mr Rafael Perrotta, the still missing editor of El Cronista Comercial, the business daily that suffered most under the regime and lost nine members of its journalistic staff. The other was Mr Jacobo Timmerman, who followed Mr Miralles on to the witness stand.

Mr Timmerman, who today edits La Razon newspaper, but in those days owned the left wing La Opinion and who wrote a best-selling book about his experiences before the regime released him under international pressure and expelled him from Argentina in 1979, also directed much of his testimony at General Camps.

Mr Timmerman said that his admission in gail to being a Jew, Zionist and Socialist prompted the "paranoic and Nazi" imagination of General Camps into thoughts of staging an "exemplary trial."

Before he was arrested, Mr Timmerman added, the regime repeatedly complained about his newspaper publishing details of Habeas corpus writs filed on behalf of missing people.

Nicaragua counts cost

From Tony Jenkins in Managua

The Government warned of the effects of the US-imposed trade embargo on the economy and recalled its ambassador to the US for consultations.

The state-owned Energy Institute said that an order for \$18 million of spare parts in the United States had been frozen. The equipment is needed to maintain the national electricity grid. Although the parts could probably be found in Europe, he anticipated delays that may lead to a partial shutdown of the industry and lengthy power cuts.

The main domestic pharmaceutical company, Solka, has already had to slow down production of a variety of medicines to fill an alternative supplier of raw materials can be found. Medicines are already in short supply in Nicaragua.

The director of the national petroleum agency, Mr Otto Schaffer, has said that the country's only oil refinery, run by Esso, may also soon be paralysed as spare parts come from America.

The Telecommunications Ministry said that, although the blockade does not officially start until May 7, 32 crates of equipment are already being held by the US customs. Without this equipment, the Ministry said, the telephone system will soon start to break down.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Farm talks to collapse

LUXEMBOURG: Talks on fixing European Community farm prices for the 1985-86 year look set to break up in failure today, the British Agriculture Minister, Mr Michael Jopling, said. The British minister, who has been taking part with other farm ministers of the 10-nation bloc in a final attempt to agree on price cuts, told reporters he expected the talks to collapse soon. "I'm off to pack my bags," he said.—Reuter.

### New air service

BRITAIN and Singapore have agreed to start a new direct service between Manchester and Singapore. Singapore Airlines will operate up to three times a week on the new route, and Britain may fly three additional flights a week and may nominate more than one airline on the route, the Singapore aviation authorities announced.—Reuter.

### Missionary shot

GUNMEN shot and killed an American missionary at his home in Lima's suburbs on Saturday night. Mr Thomas Brown was said to have been shot while trying to prevent the kidnapping of one of his children.—AP.

### Ship seized

ANTWERP port authorities have seized a ship belonging to Greenpeace after a firm claimed \$25,000 damages for being prevented from dumping chemicals at sea. The vessel Sirius has been used to blockade a lock in Antwerp harbour, preventing the Waddi Tanker from sailing to dump its toxic load in the North Sea off Belgium.—Reuter.

### Aid sought

BANGLADESH will seek \$1.8 billion in aid from 14 Western countries and five international agencies at talks in Paris this week. Dhaka's representatives will ask that less of the aid be tied, writes Amin Choudhury.

### Gold strike

CZECHOSLOVAKIA has discovered a deposit of gold worth about \$1 billion at current prices—the biggest find in Europe in 20 years—the official news agency said yesterday.—Reuter.

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## Israelis count on computer defence

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

ISRAELI army engineers are digging a deep ditch along the international border with Lebanon as a barrier against suicide car bombers.

The ditch, which is clearly visible inside Lebanon, just past the Israeli border town of Metulla, is the most old-fashioned part of a complex and highly sophisticated system of warning devices being installed along the frontier as the final Israeli withdrawal approaches. The system is said to be costing \$80,000 a yard.

In March, a Shi'ite Muslim suicide bomber blew up himself and his car in the middle of a convoy of Israeli army lorries carrying troops to the front. Thirteen were killed in the blast which was only yards from the border fence at Metulla.

According to Israeli press reports, which have to be approved by the military censor, the early warning system will be controlled by a central computer, and will include physical obstacles, electronic sensors, and powerful searchlights.

The condition of the existing border security fence has deteriorated in the three years since Israel invaded Lebanon.

The Cabinet voted at its weekly meeting here yesterday to allocate \$200 million to Israeli settlements along the northern border. Part of the money was used for defences and air raid shelters, and part to encourage immigration to the area. A further \$110 million was allocated to pay for the completion of a three-stage troop withdrawal.

When the Israeli pullback is completed by the beginning of next month, northern Israeli towns and villages will be in range of rocket and artillery fire from south Lebanon.

Two positions manned by the South Lebanese Army, the local, largely Christian force, that Israel hopes will prevent guerrilla incursions after the pullback, came under attack yesterday. Israeli military sources said that SLA men were reluctant to patrol at night.

## Setback for women in Egypt

From Kathryn Davies in Cairo

IN A VICTORY for Moslem conservatism, Egypt's Constitutional Court has upheld a six-year-old law which gave women some limited rights to divorce and maintenance.

The decision has come at a time of often bitter debate in the People's Assembly on a campaign by religious fundamentalists to turn Egypt into a fully-fledged Islamic state.

Under a 1980 constitutional amendment, Shari'a became the basis of all Egyptian law and President Mubarak has promised that the remaining laws will ultimately be changed.

The president, however, is believed to favour a gradual move from civil laws, which are based on the French code Napoleon, whereas fundamentalists are demanding changes now.

On Saturday, the Constitutional Court declared that a 1979 law introduced by the late president Anwar Sadat, allegedly the best of his wife, Jihan, in which a woman was given marginally improved rights to divorce and maintenance, was unlawful because it had never been passed by the People's Assembly.

All Egypt's personal status laws governing the country's Muslim majority are based on Shari'a. A wife can only divorce her husband for a strictly limited list of matrimonial offences. But a husband can on the other hand, terminating a marriage with, by repudiating his wife three times.

Under "Jihan's laws" a man was compelled to inform his wife that he had divorced her. Many Egyptian women only discover their husband's second family after his death. A woman was also given the right to petition for divorce if her husband took a second wife without her consent.

Simultaneously, there has been a fresh attempt by members of the Muslim Brotherhood and their sympathisers in the People's Assembly to enforce strict Islamic laws on other issues, such as the imposition of punishments, including amputations, and the banning of alcohol. The Brotherhood is still illegal in which Egypt has several representatives in Parliament, most notably within the ranks of the WAFD party, a right-wing coalition which won 38 seats in last year's election.

In Saturday's debate on a report by the Religious Affairs Committee, the government apparently defused the issue by blandly agreeing with the fundamentalist position, while judging the question of the timing.

## Weekend violence leaves six

### Eastern Cape blacks dead

## South Africa troops seal off riot-hit township

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

At least 1,000 soldiers and police yesterday sealed off and occupied the black township of Kwanobuhle in the Eastern Cape Province to quell rioting after three more blacks were killed in fresh unrest.

The operation began as a conflict between rival anti-apartheid organisations erupted in violence, leaving at least three blacks dead, including two children, also in the Eastern Cape.

The operation came after arsonists attacked the homes of three policemen in Kwanobuhle on Saturday. A 27-year-old man was later shot dead by police in the township.

The combined force manned roadblocks in their search for radicals attempting to "disrupt community" life by setting fire to other buildings, schools, houses, and libraries. Helicopters flew over the township, distributing pamphlets urging residents to take a stand against arsonists and militants.

The 16 members originally refused bail by the Maritzburg Supreme Court. The 16 were originally refused bail by the Maritzburg Supreme Court. The 16 were originally refused bail by the Maritzburg Supreme Court.

The deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Aftab Vlok, said that the operation was ordered in response to "numerous requests from law-abiding residents."

Mr. Vlok, who is tipped to succeed Mr. Louis le Grange as Minister of Law and Order, labelled the task force as one of "limited size."

Police announced yesterday that three blacks have died in township violence since Saturday.

day night. Two of the three died in Kwanobuhle: an arsonist was shot dead by police and a 48-year-old man died from wounds inflicted by sharp instruments. The third man died in Tsakane on the East Rand.

Fighting between followers of the rival Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation has claimed the lives of three people, according to the Sowetan Mirror.

The fighting, which took place in the Eastern Cape, came after last week's stalled attempt by Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, to organise peace talks between leaders of the two movements.

Two of the three victims were yesterday said to be the children of an Azanian member in the Eastern Cape, Mr. George Mapekiso. They are reported to have died after their house was petrol-bombed, allegedly by UDF followers.

Seven of the 16 members charged with treason arrived here at the weekend after being granted bail by the Maritzburg Supreme Court.

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Mr. Justice Milne criticised the clause in the Internal Security Act empowering the Attorney-General to refuse bail, saying that it "is a threat to the freedom of the courts."

Some of the 16 have been in police custody or in prison awaiting trial since August last year.

## 'Disaster threatens' despite recent rain

Nairobi: Rains have

brought relief to some drought-stricken parts of Africa, but 700,000 metric tons of food are urgently needed to avert a major disaster in the worst-hit countries, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation warned today.

In its latest report for Africa released here, the FAO said exceptional grain shortages are now faced in several of 21 countries unable to grow enough despite recently improved weather.

Only concerted action in the coming weeks by the international community and the governments of the affected countries can avert a major disaster in the six most affected countries, namely Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger and Sudan, it said.

The total food aid required by Africa this marketing year rose by 100,000 tons in the past month to seven million tons. As of late April, only 6.3 million tons had been pledged, and of this just 2.7 million tons delivered.

In southern Africa, all outstanding promises of grain must be delivered immediately, and supplies needed by the Sahelian countries of central Africa must receive their shipments before June rains make distant towns inaccessible.

Seed has been eaten in many areas to stave off starvation and the FAO predicted that even if weather is

favourable, food deficits will continue into 1986 unless the seeds is replaced. Urgent action is therefore needed not only to save human lives but also to ensure the normal planting of crops, the agency said.

Seed supplies are below the minimum requirements in Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger and Sudan, and are

SOME of the estimates 60,000 drought victims reported to have been forcibly removed from a camp in northern Ethiopia last week have returned, relief workers in Addis Ababa said yesterday.

The refugees, whose makeshift shelters at Tinet were burned down after they left, had abandoned the long trek back to their former homes in the Wollo and Tegré regions. — Reuters.

needed within two months for the main 1985 planting. To speed up delivery of crucial aid, special efforts are needed to remove serious bottlenecks at African ports, it urged.

The flow of supplies into Ethiopia is limited by snags at its Red Sea port of Assab, and the concentration of people is great enough to receive outside help, in spite of the UNHCR's absence. The Islamic Relief Crescent has provided tents. UNICEF supplies the bulk of the drugs,

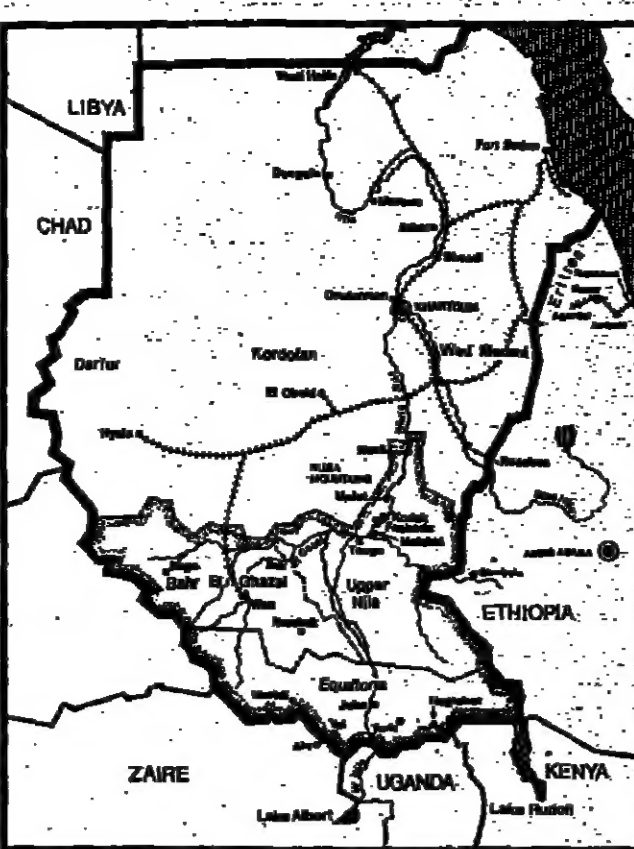
will go to new land in the south. We expect the first trucks will start next week.

Although General Mohammed claims that no one will be removed against their will, some local officials were afraid that the new government would do something which a resurgent action, apparently, successfully, to ensure that there would be no fixed deadline for closing the camp entirely.

The military governor has conceded that those who do not want to go will be able to stay. But local aid workers believe that he will influence their choice by offering free grain only to those who go.

Rowland Roomie is the El Obeid project manager for Care, the American voluntary agency which has been appointed by the US Agency for International Development to distribute its supplies of sorghum.

He says that the last American shipment of 60,000 bags for El Obeid has been held back by the army as a strategic reserve. "They will give the families the grain as



A map shows the position of El Obeid camp in the Sudanese desert while victims of the famine queue for their rations.

## Thousands shelter in a 'sand-blasted hell'

Jonathan Steele, recently in El Obeid, Sudan, visited a little known refugee camp.

ONE MIGHT as well start with the sand. On scorching days when everyone huddles beneath their canopies of sacking and cardboard, and the temperature climbs to 45 degrees Celsius, the sand is the camp's red-hot floor. When the wind rises, as it often does, the sand becomes the camp's walk and ceiling too — a gusting, yellow cloud which blots out the horizon and permeates everything.

In this choking, dry hell, 47,000 people live, their water ration one litre a person per day. In four white tents with four beds each, the sick, the dehydrated, and the dying wait feebly through the three-hour lunch break for the medical staff to return.

This is El Obeid Camp in the western Sudanese province of Kordofan. By comparison, the camps for Ethiopian refugees in the East, which have had most of the world's television attention, seem almost acceptable.

"It's not that the Sudanese authorities don't care," a foreign relief worker said. "But it's easier for a country to accept foreign refugees than to keep its own displaced people in camps."

"The authorities deliberately don't want to make the camp attractive," another worker said, "so that it doesn't become a magnet for too many people."

Recently, they closed the camp's register. Now the new arrivals who wander in every day to claim a piece of sand for a temporary home are told they do not qualify for rations.

Because El Obeid's people are internal refugees, fleeing drought and famine in their scattered villages, they do not come under the wing of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees which deals with international migrants. But the camp is the starkest single piece of evidence of Sudan's famine crisis.

In the number of victims and the extent of the problem, Sudan's emergency is approaching that of Ethiopia. Every province of Africa's largest country is affected by drought. Five million people have lost crops and livestock as the new ruler, General Abdel Rahman Swarredahab, said last month.

One and a half million people have been forced to leave their homes and migrate southward or to the cities to search for survival. One in six children according to a UNICEF estimate, face starvation.

Make-shift shacks sprout overnight on the edges of every town. Farmers have abandoned their fields around in search of food. A smaller cotton harvest this year is drawing four times as many would-be pickers as usual. They are looking for seasonal work which does not exist.

At El Obeid, the concentration of people is great enough to receive outside help, in spite of the UNHCR's absence. The Islamic Relief Crescent has provided tents. UNICEF supplies the bulk of the drugs,

and some free food comes from the United States Government.

But the authorities' on-again, off-again attitude about whether to continue with the camp has meant that no foreign organisation has been invited to make a major contribution.

Former President Jafar Numeiri closed Kordofan's other camp at Um Ruwaba last December, evicting 8,000 residents. He also carted off several thousand of the region's hungry villagers who had walked 200 miles to Omdurman, Khartoum's twin city on the west bank of the Nile. They were loaded into lorries and dumped back in Kordofan. At least the camp at El Obeid stayed open.

Now the new military government in Khartoum wants to close it. Major-General Mustafa Mohammed, the military governor of Kordofan province, said last week: "We're going to take people back to their villages after we're sure there is water. Those who have no water

an inducement to go," he said. "I don't know whether they will put the food in the trucks with the people, or tell them it's waiting at the end of the rainbow."

"The first fear of this government is to have a camp on their doorstep—in case of food riots," he added. A hundred miles to the east, in the town of Kosti, hungry people recently broke into a grain store and made off with 10,000 sacks before police dispersed them with teargas. This happened after Numeiri was overthrown.

Saeed Abu Kumbal, the Manchester University-trained director of planning in the regional Ministry of Finance, argues that the choice facing the displaced people is unenviable, but in their place "I would probably agree to go south."

The regional ministry of agriculture has worked out a plan to settle 2,800 families on 14,000 acres of virgin land in Dilling and Rashad, two areas of southern Kordofan.

In the camp, the long dispiriting

of his nephews died recently, one of measles, the other of diarrhoea.

A hundred yards away the procession reaches a series of better-looking tents. The homes of nomads, bigger, oblong in shape, and with sides made of black blankets instead of sackcloth, inside there are solidly made wooden beds. Sitting on one of them, with a small boy holding her sleeve, is Hawa Hussein. She came from Sodiri, a 24-hour journey by lorry.

Their 30 sheep and goats all died. Her husband left last month for Omdurman to look for work. Two of her children, a seven-year-old daughter and a nine-month-old son, died of whooping cough last month.

Over and over again, similar stories recur — poor harvests, zero harvests; animals dead or sold at knock-down prices to buy highly priced grain to feed the family; then the long trek in search of food donated by strangers.

These are the lucky ones. American sorghum has been provided to the region, though only enough for three and half by a person a month ("only a quarter of the amount needed," according to Rowland Roomie of Care). In the camp people receive extra rations of onions and oil. About 5,000 malnourished children get supplementary feeding, a hot meal in the morning, and hot milk in the evening.

The food is ladled out in the tent where it is cooked, and mothers take it away — a system which has not been found adequate in Sudan's eastern camps.

Because many parents do not feed their children, and they are sick, supervised feeding centres are considered essential.

The El Obeid people are lucky in another way. On the edge of a town, the healthiest have some chance of earning money to add to their slim rations of water and food.

Even so, the death rate at El Obeid has been high. A UNICEF study in March registered 185 deaths the previous month, but pointed out that many deaths are never recorded. To try to persuade people to register deaths, the camp offers a grim reward — a free shroud.

In the sandy wasteland beyond El Obeid in the vast reaches of north Kordofan, conditions are worse. An Oxford survey of remote villages found that on average 15 per cent of all children under five were "moderately or severely" malnourished.

In one village near Sodiri, according to local expatriate folklores, it was given this summer by the British in the last century because it is "so dry." Oxford's researcher, Malcolm McLean found that 12 children had died in the nine days before his visit, and others looked as if they would follow shortly.

They had all been returned with their families from the camp at Omdurman, when Numeiri trucked people out. It was a powerful reminder that moving people out of camps in a hurry is not always a real solution.

SWARREDAHAB

NUMEIRI

## Gandhi warns US that India may take up nuclear option

Pakistani bomb likely to head agenda in Washington

From Eric Silver in New Delhi

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, hinted strongly at the weekend that if the US did not stop Pakistan developing an atom bomb, India would have to take up its own nuclear option.

Addressing a conference of his Congress Party here on Saturday, the Prime Minister said that Pakistan was developing a nuclear weapon which would change the whole situation in south Asia. "We are not convinced that all powers which can do so are trying to stop them," he added. "We are looking into various aspects of this question to see what action we should take."

The Pakistani "bomb" is expected to be at the top of Mr. Gandhi's agenda when he meets President Reagan in Washington next month. He had earlier charged the US with indirectly helping Pakistan by excluding it from the application of the Symington Amendment, which bars America from giving aid to any country trying to make nuclear weapons.

The US is a main supplier of sophisticated arms to Islamabad to meet a Soviet threat from its neighbour, Afghanistan.

Commentators here detected a new urgency in the Prime Minister's warning after President Zia ul-Haq's recent disclosure that Pakistan is approaching the manufacture of pure uranium. The breakthrough point in enrichment technology is put at 3 per cent.

Indian scientists dispute Pakistan's claims to be working exclusively on civilian applications of nuclear technology. Pakistan, the Indians point out, has no nuclear power reactor in operation and has made no preparations for building one. It would take 20 years to build one from scratch.

India has five research reactors in operation to Pakistan's one. India has also shown itself superior to Pakistan in most aspects of nuclear technology, apart from enrichment. The Indians have designed and built nuclear power reactors of their own, as well as a plant for separating plutonium from spent nuclear fuel.

Mr. Gandhi is an outspoken campaigner for international nuclear weapons freeze, but he has always been careful not to close the door to development of an Indian bomb as a last resort.

The Indian Defence Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, went out of his way after the Prime Minister had spoken on Saturday to stress that no decisions had been taken.

India must remain committed to socialism in order to improve the lives of millions of poor people, a top official of the ruling Congress Party, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, said yesterday. India has developed a mixed economy since independence in 1947 with the State owning a big stake in key sectors like power, coal, oil, steel, minerals, railways and shipping.

It is generally accepted that India has not followed up the explosion and manufactured nuclear weapons, but no one

## 30 Tamils die in raid

From Roland Edirisinghe in Colombo


MORE THAN 30 Tamil guerrillas are believed to have been killed during an attack on Sri Lanka's naval base at Karainagar at the weekend.

The navy lost three men in the attack, while seven others were injured. Three of the injured were said to be in a critical condition 24 hours after the incident.

Karainagar is the main base of the Sri Lankan navy in the troubled northern Peninsula and is both heavily fortified and adequately manned. It also plays a vital role in the enforcement and maintenance by Sri Lanka of a "surveillance zone" in the narrow 23 mile Palk Strait, which separates the Jaffna Peninsula from southern India. The attack could therefore be construed as a prelude to an intrusion of men and arms to Sri Lanka's northern front from guerrilla bases in Tamil Nadu.

Official sources here believe that the attack was launched by the Eelam People's Liberation Front (EPRLF) — one of the five or six Tamil Nadu-based guerrilla groups, currently fighting for a sovereign state.

From all reports reaching Colombo, it appeared to have been well coordinated and professionally carried out.



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**MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES**

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# There she was with two children of her own and five steps, three of whom would be living with her. 'If I'd thought about it realistically, I never would have done it'



Polly Toynbee

HIDDEN inside the divorce and remarriage figures is the official guessimate that six million people now belong to step-families with children under 16. That is reckoned a conservative figure, with divorcees currently running at one in three marriages.

Step-families are not a public problem — they are not like one parent families, disadvantaged in any obvious way. The only public indication of what may lurk behind closed doors is the alarming fact that a high proportion of battered children and children in care come from step-families.

Divorcing parents may believe that grafting their children onto a new partner will be easy. Their children may seem so self-evidently lovable that it is hard to imagine that their new lover or spouse might not love them just as much. Indeed, their new spouse may hate them. The wicked step-parents of folk lore are based on deep and real agonies, not insurmountable ones, perhaps — but sometimes very nearly.

One person who has learned to talk honestly about all this is Elizabeth

Hodder. She started a self-help organisation called Stepfamily two years ago and she has just published *The Step-Parents Handbook*.

She now reflects in relative tranquillity the early years of her second marriage — but she has to draw a deep breath and grit her teeth as she admits how she really felt.

When she left her first husband to marry her second, she brought her own two children with her. Her husband's last wife had died, leaving him with three children. He also had two children by his first wife. So there she was, with two of her own and five steps, three of whom would now be living with her. Not only was she introducing her children to a strange man and his three older children, but she was also taking on three new unknown children. "If I'd thought about it realistically, I never would have done it," she says, even though, in the end, it worked out reasonably well.

First of all there were her own children to worry about. "I was thought to be favouring my own. I suppose I did, though that sounds terrible. But of course you are going to love your own children best. It's no use pretending that's not so." She says her own children seemed quieter and more vulnerable in the face of her husband's older, more assertive and outspoken offspring. "You are not aware how someone else will perceive your children. Just when they are uncertain and unhappy and need more affection, your partner may see them as boring, snivelling brats. When you are a step-parent, you are a bit of a mental and indulgent at their performance in an appalling school nativity play, he may be cringing because he doesn't share the same instinctive affection for them."

She viewed his children with considerable alarm. "They were so forceful. They'd been brought up with



Elizabeth Hodder, meet with her step-grandson — pictures by Frank Martin

a completely different life-style and they were used to saying everything they felt. I've always been reticent. We weren't ones for talking about how babies are born, all that frank and open stuff some families go in for. I aimed to absorb them into one big happy family. I had absurdly high expectations of the kind of relationships we could all have — a story-book nuclear family. But step-families aren't like that, and it doesn't help if you expect it and then feel you have failed.

At the time she knew no-

one else who was coping with step-children. I had no confidence in myself. I felt a lot of jealousy about them. My step-daughter and I were particularly jealous of each other. But, of course, at the time I never admitted it to myself. It was an awful thing to admit. All the time I felt this gnawing gripe against them. I was obsessed with their behaviour, looking for ways to criticise them. You can't just summon up natural maternal feelings if you haven't got them. It is quite wrong to expect that of yourself."

Outsiders, she says, don't

know how to treat step-parents. Doctors are often embarrassed and confused in dealing with a step-parent. "Recently," she says, "some doctors have also been telling me how often it is that when parents come to them with a problem about a child, it is finally revealed that the child is a step-child, and may be an outsider in the family. Elizabeth Hodder hopes that by talking loudly and often about the emotional tangles of step-family life she and her organisation will provide a salutary lesson to those still in a first marriage.

who may be contemplating breaking it up to form a second. "People get so tied up in themselves when they are getting divorced and remarried that all too often they haven't the time or the energy to think seriously about how their children feel. They want the new marriage to work that they rush at it, and assume their children will share in their own new-found happiness."

There are those who criticise her efforts and say that she is, indirectly, encouraging people to get divorced.

But she says: "Divorce is here to stay. Nothing we or the government can do or say will turn back the clock."

She starts by saying firmly to people, "You can't change what you feel — but you can develop a capacity to cope. Once you acknowledge what you feel, then you won't make it worse by blaming the children or your partner. Don't set your sights too high in the first place. Don't expect to love each other, and then, perhaps you can start to appreciate each other's best qualities. Try to develop enough self-esteem so that you do not easily take offence at the smallest implied criticism or lack of appreciation."

"I felt better as I grew older. I was so young at the time, and I worried so much about what everyone else was thinking about me. I blamed myself for not being able to be that perfect loving mother-provider figure that all women feel they should be. I thought I should be able to take in these strange children and make them all be happy, together with my own two. It's that old image of the good mother, laddering out soap and love to a table-full of bawling kids."

She remembers those first Christmas with a particularly painful shudder. "Whatever is going on in a family, it all comes out at Christmas. We all had different ideas of how it should be done. We all had our own rituals that we weren't going to give up. It was down to stockings versus pillowcases and different present-opening times. All those absurd things really matter to people." She knows one step-family that ended up decorating their tree in two halves, a style for each side of the family.

Now, looking back, she finds that not only is she very fond of her step-children, but they are also fond of her, and of her children. Somehow or

other, it worked, and she believes that in most cases it can, but people need someone to turn to.

In only two years, her Stepfamily organisation has proved remarkably successful. There are 30 help lines all around the country. Letters pour in, most of them from astonished step-parents and also from children. All this is run by a few people on a shoestring, with headquarters in her back bedroom. They are in urgent need of money to cope with demands for help and advice. She also has a full-time job as an area organiser of Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

"Step-parents are seen as universally wicked, in every culture since the beginning of time," Elizabeth Hodder says. "It may be very difficult at times to see it, but in the end there can be a positive side to step-family life — more relations later on — more grandparents, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, cousins. Diversity and a multiplicity of relationships can do good, not harm. A breath of air compared with small over-intense families."

But that, she admits, is a wisdom it takes time to acquire, and children may only appreciate it later on. Meanwhile, there are more immediate problems to be solved, including battering and incest, both of which she has come across in the two short years of Stepfamily's existence.

*The Step-Parents' Handbook* by Elizabeth Hodder. Sphere £2.95.

Stepfamily — *The National Stepfamily Association*, Marie House, Marie Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge.

Polly Toynbee would like to hear the experiences of step-parents and step-children for a future article — all names and addresses in confidence.

Ruth Wishart reports from Aberdeen, where doctors operate a system which does not allow anyone to slip through the cervical smear test net

## '80 per cent,' mused the doctor, 'when are you going to chase up the missing 20?'

HE CALLED it "The Fifth Freedom". Reminding readers of the British Medical Journal that Franklin Roosevelt had once demanded freedom of speech and worship, freedom from want and fear, Sir Dugald Baird added his own postscript: "That women should be free from the tyranny of excessive fertility."

He retired from the chair of obstetrics in his adopted home of Aberdeen 20 years ago, but evidence of his great legacy to that northern city bears contemporary witness to his remarkable commitment to female health care.

For Aberdeen emerged during the recent controversy on the recall of women with positive or suspicious cervical smears as the one city which consistently operated a fine mesh safety net. Whilst the onus may be on the patient in many parts of Britain, the relevant department in Aberdeen still keeps on looking for women with worrying results until they locate them.

The doctor who makes sure of that is Betty Macgregor. She was appointed by Baird 25 years ago to instigate a screening service. In fact Betty Macgregor had gone to Aberdeen with her husband and over dinner the professor assured Baird that she had reached 80 per cent of the population in his catchment area. "Eighty per cent," mused the great man. "And when are you going to chase up the missing 20?"

Nearing retirement, Betty Macgregor prepares to leave behind not just her unit, which will survive but the methodology too and that any woman can walk into two centres in the city and have a smear test whenever they wish. These centres send their findings to a data bank — part of a medical success story of consistently low rates of mortality among mothers and babies in the area.

Dr Marion Hall, a senior obstetrician in the maternity hospital, considers that this centralised record-keeping married to the homogeneous

nature of the local population affords her unrivalled research opportunities. "We have processed material here on every birth in the region since 1948," she says. "We have women in our labour wards now whose records began with their own birth. It gives us the ability to do something positive about the environmental ones. Then again it's a very long standing tradition in Aberdeen that you will always co-operate in other colleagues' research. I think that's something quite common in Scottish communities where the professor is expected to lead the team in fields like research. Sometimes I think that in London a professor's success is not gauged by that kind of thing at all but by how much money he makes."

Sir Dugald Baird, a lifelong Socialist, was never destined to lead the league of medicine's high earners. Shocked in the thirties by housing conditions he finally determined to give up private practice.

Dr Barbara Thompson, a social scientist who worked on research with Baird and his successor, John McGillivray, remains clearly that decision being taken. "He could see that the women in his private clinics were really healthy but demanding a lot of attention medically or obstetrically, and he thought he could contribute much more by concentrating on the high risk women who needed his care and his research work."

The teaching was always the belief that women should have the number of children that they wanted in the optimum medical and social conditions. And Dr Thompson became part of some radical changes in obstetric and gynaecological practice. "What he pioneered in those early days was the introduction of other disciplines into his department. And there were a lot of raised eyebrows in the late Forties and early Fifties when obstetrics began to include nutritionists and

social workers, sociologists, statisticians, and psychologists."

Barbara Thompson moved over to a new unit established by the Medical Research Council (now about to move to Glasgow) and continued her research work there in every imaginable field including abortion. It was the latter which brought Dugald into one of many sharp conflicts with the medical establishment.

Says Dr Thompson: "He had the courage to offer abortion and sterilisation to high priority women before anyone else in Britain thought about it. And that's why Aberdeen became important when the Abortion Act was being drafted because we could offer the benefit of first-hand experience and knowledge and follow-up research."

The obstetrics department has now restructured its services since it could think of no good reason why perfectly healthy women should lose pay and make lengthy, frequent journeys

for examinations being conducted merely to conform to long-standing practice, once established on tables of gynaecological stone. "Sometimes patients do whatever doctors ask of them without questioning it," says Dr Marion Hall. "I think debate and democracy should be encouraged."

That philosophy is echoed by a thriving network of health visitors who consider it a priority to respond to patient demands rather than expect passive acceptance of their ministrations.

It would be idle to pretend that here lies the British medical Utopia, since Aberdeen has its own tales to tell of professional rivalries, misunderstandings, and differing priorities. When a Wellwood shopping centre was established within the family planning building for instance, some male GPs argued that this was a squandering of ever more scarce resources on services already available in their surgeries.

But Isabel Noble, the senior health worker involved, insists that her experience of the first six months show that the women are presented with the kind of anxieties with which they hadn't felt able to "trouble the doctor." The initial analysis shows the three most common concerns to be weight gain, menopausal symptoms, and pre-menstrual tension, areas in which female concerns are often undervalued by men operating busy surgeries.

The Family Planning Service itself has the confidence appropriate to a 50-year-old pedigree and is able to supply and counsel the young and unmarried as Mrs Victoria Gillick's ruling has no legal status in Scotland.

In some respects though the city has come to a natural punctuation mark since both Betty Macgregor and Barbara Thompson are due to retire, severing the last remaining historical connection to the area. Yet the widely integrated health care now has the kind of momentum it would be difficult to stop.



### Vanity Fair

THERE ARE those among the enormously rich who have come to realise that when one's life is crammed to bursting with material delights, the spirit still demands attention and that is why the owners of Biscuitola Limited have become our benefactors and are bringing a Superstore to Urbleton.

Biscuitola will build an immense but aesthetically Shedd covering 67,000 square feet, ten times bigger than your average supermarket, bang in the middle of Urbleton High Street, so that the lives of the common people shall be made easier and their food cheaper. It's something to do with making profits. Biscuitola Limited don't need to make money any more, they only need to make happiness. They are the new philanthropists, come just in time to replace the Welfare State.

Like a Knight Errant, Biscuitola travels the country, searching for the poorest and the neediest, and the country is saturated with superstores already, they all wanted to be the first to get one into an Inner City Borough and Biscuitola has Done It.

There are however, always those who will balk at change, at the centralisation of shopping to the detriment of the earlies and treasurers, at the generation of 4,000 more car journeys a day, Urbleton High Street being clogged solid with traffic as it is, and at the demise of small local shops, where the old ladies sit pottering around with spinster-bushes and chatter to the cashier. But this is all nothing compared to cheaper biscuits.

There are those who'd say that cheap biscuits are available in super-markets, but that rather spoils Biscuitola's mega-style altruism, and anyway, Our Council have given them the go-ahead. Biscuitola tempted them by promising 350 job spaces for housing, entrances for the disabled, everything to make a Socialist Borough happy.

There were 600 jobs in the bakery that used to be there, but the Council wouldn't really quibble about anything. They didn't have much choice. They'd already said No to Biscuitola's first rather luncheon application, and if they refused this second more tasty offer, why, Biscuitola would just appeal to Secretary of State, World Food Council, and all the Boroughs, and he'd give permission.

Of course Secretary doesn't always say Yes, only 80 per cent of the time. But Biscuitola are in the habit of giving Our Government a quarter of a million pounds now and again, then He is likely to bless their efforts. In fact, out in Ruralton He's just granted permission for a Superstore that His own Inspectors advised Him to turn down, because even His Inspectors can make mistakes.

So Our Council thought they ought to try and squeeze the best they could out of Biscuitola themselves, for fear of Secretary allowing something worse. But now they've said Yes to Biscuitola. Spendways and Frithermart are longing to match Biscuitola's achievements, and there are found two more immense sites on the edge of town, away from Biscuitola's Shed, and can hardly wait to buy them. That'll make three Superstores in one High Street.

So as the Man from Biscuitola said, it's what the People want. He can tell from "retailing experience" and if the People wish for a world of vast stumps in which to shop, then they shall have it. Who's shaping public taste? Not Biscuitola. Benefactors don't do that.

Michele Hanson



# The shape for things to come

Martin Pawley finds two Britons are the only earthbound architects yet to rate with NASA

NO ONE knows much about the arrangements for the USSR. But for architects to get work designing space stations for NASA is about as difficult as designing an extension for the National Gallery that everyone will approve of.

McDonnell Douglas, one of eight major contractors working on the permanent orbiting space station promised in President Reagan's state of the union speech in January 1984, is employing about 900 people on the project. Only one has an architectural background. No one in the entire NASA empire is employed as an outer space architect, but the director of the NASA Ames Research Center in San Francisco gets a phone call a day from architects or architectural students hoping to work on the final frontier.

In fact, though, one of the few design firms contracted by NASA is an Anglo-American architectural practice, with offices in London and Santa Monica. Future Systems Consultants was formed in 1979 with two partners: Jan Kaplicky, who teaches at the Architectural Association and practices in London, and David Nixon, who was born in Bradford but now runs the California end of the operation, working in Los Angeles and teaching at Cal State (the Southern California Institute of Architecture), a kind of West Coast version of the AA. The two met in London when each was working with a high-tech

master: Kaplicky with Norman Foster, and Nixon with Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers, who collaborated on the Pompidou Centre in Paris.

FSC works like a pen-pal practice, exchanging ideas by post and telephone and occasional visits and entering as many competitions as will square with an uncompromising futurism. Together Kaplicky and Nixon won first prize in the 1979 Melbourne Landmark competition, with engineering help from Frank Newby, and their growing portfolio of projects has been exhibited in London, Paris and Los Angeles. As often with innovators, actual contracts have been few.

They made their way into the NASA empire through a small-business programme sponsored by the US government and intended to ensure that not all the space programme fell into the hands of major aerospace contractors. Spin-off from the American space effort is supposed to feed into the economy as a whole.

Kaplicky and Nixon submitted a proposal for fold-out platform structure designed to collapse into the cargo bay of the Space Shuttle and to deploy as a large, rigid space frame for mounting orbiting experiments of all

kinds. This project, based on nesting structural elements in graphite/epoxy composite plastics, was a competitive submission.

Earlier this year another small business proposal followed, this time for a "high adaptability" interior design concept for the crew quarters of the \$8 billion permanent space station that is intended to reach specification stage by 1987. Kaplicky and Nixon's ideas for the interiors of the sleeping compartments for the crew of between six and ten, and the communal washroom area, were so well received that they have just been awarded a design research contract for the washroom and galley of the space station, a multifunctional space that fits into a cylinder measuring only 4.4 metres in diameter and 10.5 metres long. This project has brought them face to face for the first time with the head-spinning problems of designing for zero-gravity. The 1982 permanent space station is not like those envisaged a decade ago, with gravity created by slow rotation. When NASA

scientists actually sat down to plan the carwheel satellite they found it would need a half-mile radius to provide gravity without fast rotation—quite beyond current shuttle payload feasibility.

Designing an interior for a tube with no gravity-imposed top or bottom or sides is a concept almost as difficult to describe as to carry out. Kaplicky and Nixon have made a special study of space literature, but even they still marvel at the possibilities. "Because you can swim through the tiny rooms of the station," says Kaplicky, "all the evidence suggests that the kind of claustrophobia you would expect does not occur. Skylab astronauts who stayed up for 30 days in the 1970s, compared to it living in a Volkswagen Beetle but it is not really that bad because the entire volume is available to you. What is missing is orientation."

Current NASA thinking is to provide a floor by means of straps like those on a windsurfer. There is even

something called an "aerodynamic deck" that may consist of a fine metal mesh with a current of air drawn downwards through it to keep paper or other objects in place. Back in the Skylab days, says Nixon, "they used velcro for everything. They even stuck velcro patches to the backs of spoons and forks, pens, pads, everything that would float around so that it would stick to the sheets of velcro stuck all over the walls."

Ventilation is interesting too, it becomes a way of finding things because all loose objects end up on the extract ducts. The problem of the space toilet too was accurately described in Stanley Kubrick's 2001. According to Nixon it has still not been solved despite the expenditure of over \$10 million, and he offers a graphic description of the problems of exercising and keeping clean in zero gravity.

Then there's the washroom and galley project. "What does it really mean to cook an omelette in zero-gravity. In space we shall confront the problem of scientifically preparing food for the first time," the two are chiefly concerned with "crew personalisation," which means the

maintenance of individual identity in tiny crowded spaces for up to 90 days at a time. They are thinking of something along the lines of a transparent kitchen with individualised decor fabric inside. But they are also thinking of re-thinking everyday objects in extra-terrestrial terms. "If you stand any way up, you should perhaps have a three-dimensional table. The whole concept of the tiny washroom conjures up a submarine open to the public on Navy Days, but if you imagine that roiling, even The Enemy Below becomes impossible," says Kaplicky.

Kaplicky and Nixon are adamant that a whole new concept of design is necessary for zero gravity. Yet the Soviets, who have carried out much longer orbital missions than the Americans, make do without. "Just as they do in their tanks," says Kaplicky.

Both men, now they have a foothold in space design, are anxious not to be misquoted or made an embarrassment to the mighty NASA programme. "Please, whatever you do, quote this as it of yours," said the note Nixon back to California.

The message read: "FSC are planning to set up a multi-disciplinary team to explore designs for a lunar base using an idea they have developed for a light-weight superstructure which supports lunar soil shielding for protection against micro-meteoroid impact and solar flare radiation."

Nancy Banks-Smith joins Peasgood and Bonington in plimsoils and wet weather

## Hell and the rock of ages

ROCK climbing seems to be a love affair laced with heartbreak and carrying cries of "Bloody hell fire!"

Bill Peasgood, a magnificent name, fell in love with Buttermere one spring morning. "It was one of those incredibly beautiful early mornings. I'd been working in the pit all night and I was cycling home and the light was just coming on the fells. I bathed in the tin tub in front of the fire but I couldn't go to bed. The morning was still calling me."

"So I cycled out and it was just a lovely, early summer morning. Everything was beautifully soft and quiet. You could hear the horses moving in the farmyards and the farmers calling to their dogs. I was overwhelmed. The contrast between this bloody, godforsaken, derelict existence in the pit and coming up into the sunshine was just unbelievable. From that instant my life's course was set."

He and Chris Bonington were trudging up the flanks of Eagle Crag, through the bracken at its foot to the shaly scurl of its shoulder. They seemed to be quite alone in the world. Vision and sound followed with the fidelity of a sheepdog.

Forty years, one month and five days before (as Peasgood remembers precisely) wearing Woolworth plimsoils, pared at the sides to give a closer grip on the rock, he was the first man to climb Eagle Front. Chris Bonington has tried it with modern equipment and failed in Lakeland Rock (C4).



Bonington... Man of steel which will reconstruct five classic climbs, they were tackling it together in plimsoils and wet weather.

I wouldn't mind the Lake District if it weren't for the water. Any eagle on Eagle Crag that day would have felt more at home with webbed feet. In Bill Peasgood's graphic phrase, which gave the film its title, it was like "Climbing with mackerel on your feet." He began that slow, steady, comfortable cursing which comes from a life spent hanging by your fingertips from rock faces.

"Bloody hell fire," said the mackerel-shed one. "Everywhere is wet as hell. Chris, wet as hell. Oh, bloody hell, we're among the

crud again." By now he has shed the historic gymshoes ("To hell with this business of purism"), tried and discarded socks ("My missus'll go mad"), and is climbing in dashing scarlet socks over modern rubber boots. He demonstrated, however, the traditional leg-up method by standing on Bonington's shoulder which drew howls of pain from that man of steel. "Ow! Oh bloody hell, Bill!"

Taking a breather they stopped and looked at the little eye of the lake in the great socket of stone. After the war Peasgood emigrated to Australia. "But leaving this was leaving behind a part of my life. There was a bloody great void when I got to Australia. That was why I took up painting, to try to say something about landscape. When my wife and I came back it was a day and a night and she looked at the clouds hanging over the mountain tops and she said 'You haven't been painting Australia. This is... what you've been painting.'"

Then — because it was there — I switched to the Eurovision Song Contest (BBC1) and do not altogether regret it because, in my mind's eye, the climb never ended. Throughout that three-hour tarradiddle, I seemed to see him climbing that mineshaft in the sky and swearing steadily and loving it constantly. And see him still.

This year's Eurovision Song Contest was remarkable as The Year of the Kid. Austria hit us with Children of the World. "Let's lend a helping hand. Let's give these kids a chance!" and the entire population of Luxembourg, six people, turned up to sing Children, Kinder, Enfants.

Neither came within a mile of Denmark who—a notable first—actually fielded their own kid. Hot Eyes (though surely, one feels, this should have read Hot Kid) who stole their clothes interrupted their perky ditty and got generally underfoot. The Swedish producer, no child lover, once kept his camera on the talented child as much as was humanly possible.

Terry Wogan, however, commenting from his bed of pain, was much revived by the sight—"I wonder if his cure was completed by the sight of Tyrone Power's kid, Romina. Now some ten feet tall and looking like a leopard in lame."

The stage was strewn with bisected balls which may have been the director's monitors in case the singers forgot their words, though these were in no case demanding. Piano, piano for Switzerland. Ole for Israel and Bra Vibrator for Sweden. And who could forget that?

## Liv, laughter and love

Liv Ullman makes only one film or stage appearance a year. In 1985 it's stage — and in London. Waldemar Januszczak went to meet her.

THERE are two Liv Ullmans. Both are unmistakably Norwegian. The first is wide-eyed and ghostly. She wears long white dresses that hide her feet, and inhabits films directed by Ingmar Bergman, floating in and out of gloomy, turn-of-the-century interiors without ever quite touching the carpet.

The second, and real, Liv Ullman opens the door of a sunlit, rococo dressing room at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, and smiles beautifully. She has legs all right, long and shapely ones which on the stage tonight she will cross and uncross provocatively, fully aware of their effect on another woman's husband. This Liv Ullman has twinkling blue eyes and huge soft pink lips. Oh those lips. You could make a settee out of them.

Liv Ullman laughs, an honest, hearty laugh when I quote her a few lines from Peter Cowie's biography of Ingmar Bergman. "For certain Maria has become a Mutter Erde figure, hers is the base on which to lay one's head and shed one's woes."

Does she mind being thought of as some kind of Norwegian Virgin Mary? Yes, she minds a little, because she isn't really a helping hand. Let's give these kids a chance!" and the entire population of Luxembourg, six people, turned up to sing Children, Kinder, Enfants.

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The stage was strewn with bisected balls which may have been the director's monitors in case the singers forgot their words, though these were in no case demanding. Piano, piano for Switzerland. Ole for Israel and Bra Vibrator for Sweden. And who could forget that?



Liv Ullman: "It takes fantasy to be happy."

going. And I find very little connection between me and the parts I have been doing. I would love to be in a play that only gave pleasure. That dressing room, sweetened by the side of Bergman as both actress and lover. The second saw her departure for Hollywood and a very mixed batch of films that saw her trying to break out of the Bergman mould. Does anybody out there remember Lost Horizon? ("It was fun. I was 30 years old. And from Norway. I would have been a fool not to go.")

But the third decade has inspired the most changes in her. She has included some enormous successes on Broadway and seen her emergence as a writer. "I am filled with fairy stories," she trills in Choices, "with trolls and elves and gnomes and legends. The fantasy of child-

hood stories invades my reality with passion." She sang in the last Richard Rodgers musical and, in her farewell to Broadway, sweated, tearfully in a chaotic production of Ibsen's Ghosts.

In 1980 she was appointed a UNICEF Ambassador of Goodwill and has since toured the corners of the Third World spreading that wholesome affection with which she glows like a teenager in a Shreddies advertisement. Since she began her UNICEF work she has confirmed her film and stage appearances to one a year. We are very lucky to have tempted her to the Theatre Royal with our Pinter.

Knowing she would meet him was part of the challenge. She sees him as a magical writer, someone who has created his own secret landscape. "It's the imagery. It's the things that are not said in the pauses. If you hear people having a party conversation, it's just one long drawn-out silence with words on top. The play is like that. The rhythms and

the pauses make their own comment on what you're just said. The play has its own motor, so it carries you through. We go on the train. And the train is Pinter."

In Old Times the Pinter train takes us down to the South Coast, to a house by the sea where we are treated to the grim spectacle of three people trying to squeeze themselves into a relationship made for two. Anna is the intruder, a woman so desperate to reclaim her youth that she is prepared to stir doubt and jealousy into her friends' twenty-year marriage.

"I see her as very evil. But probably she doesn't come out as bad as I thought. I'm probably, depending on how you're feeling, I thought I was really doing terrible things. Evil smiles and all that. And here I hear I was projecting warmth."

Those huge, pink lips open up, and out comes a laugh that makes mince meat of an awkward, Pinteresque silence.

Alex Hamilton reviews the latest paperbacks

## Marriage of true minds

LEFT TO her own devices in Venice by her famous husband, the artist critic John Ruskin, who all his life will remain more interested in stones than people, his child bride Effie, still a virgin after some years of marriage, goes regularly to work at the opera. She only admits Italian admirers when John is there, but on the rare occasion that he goes with her he writes a chapter on chambered stones. Like Donatello's performance. This was actually a happy period before she modelled for John's friend and protégé, Millais, and the train of events, which led to the annulment, led to the

It's the original strength of Phyllis Rose's feminist study of five fraught Victorian marriages. Parallel Lives (1983, Penguin, £3.95) that she is able to see the consultations in the catenae of despondence, the comic situations inside tragic conditions, and often the extraordinary accommodations imaginative people could make. In this book marriage is considered as the chaotic production of a power struggle, which is absolutely engrossing when most of the principals are endowed with genius.

Effie wasn't, but it has been unjustly imputed that in fulfilling herself as a wife to Millais, she destroyed his genius. Nor was Catherine Hogarth, who came to grief fundamentally through not being a female Charles Dickens. But in the subtle shifts and balances between Jane Welsh and Thomas Carlyle, the symbiotic fusion of Harriet Taylor with John Stuart Mill, and the unforced marriage of George Eliot with George Henry Lewes (depicted and condemned but in practice the most rewarding of them all), the fix of intellect made up for any absence of sexuality.

The book is charged with ironies. Dickens left his wife for an actress, though his fiction extolled married harmony. In law married women hardly had any rights at all. Phyllis Rose's wit and broad sympathy allow her to highlight the value of courtesy, extending even to many well-intentioned coils of deceit.

Poems of the Second World War edited by Victor Selwyn (1985, Dent/Salamander, £4.95). How would the War Office have coded a project to call in all the poems written while on active duty by soldiers of the line? Operations: Minutal Boy? Anyway, that's what the Salamander Society—a nucleus of men who stress that they recognise the authentic ring of war experience—has done. There, there, themselves in the desert campaigns—have been doing, and from thousands have chosen 200.

Some are known as poets—Gavin Ewart, Vernon Scannell, Roy Campbell, Sidney Keyes and Keith Douglas etc. Some as novelists and critics, like Lawrence Durrell

and G.S. Fraser and Jocelyn Brooke. Some for occupations that look contrary to poetry, like Quintin Hogg and Enoch Powell. But most are men who would otherwise have no memorial, and here and there among these are several which, sardonically speculative or just plain irreverent, give you a pungent whiff of what it might have been like.

World War II Songs edited by Michael Leitch, with 180 Picture-Poetry sort of photos of the Home Front (1985, Omnibus £8.95). Time once again to tip the coconut shell and bird crumbs out of Tommy's tin tiffin, get up on the tins, and get down Memory Lane (which appears to be circular), as we pound the old joanna, roll out the barrel, and let the world know we're gonna get it up when the lights go on again in London.

The River War by Winston S. Churchill (1989, NEL £2.75). The river was the Nile, and the war in the Sudan included the immolation of Gordon and the eventual defeat of the Mahdi at Omdurman, a battle in which Churchill himself took part. The rich and sonorous delivery is there right from the beginning, his prose swells like a cobra's hood. The prospect of an engagement—wonderful stuff, if you can follow him in connecting each sideshow to the main issue.

The Exercise Myth by Dr Henry Solomon (1984, Angus and Robertson £2.95). The book that every Fatguts, every bolting hutch of beastliness, has been waiting for, the one by a cardiologist with a doctorate and a clinic that says that the only reward for all those people grunting about in track suits will get from their efforts is a good appetite. Dr Solomon says this is not an anti-exercise book, but he evidently feels you must be very fit before indulging.

Weight Watchers 365-Day Menu Cookbook with respective notes by the founder, Jenn Nidetch (1983, NEL £1.95). The shrinking man's panoramic gourmet spread, including unbelievably faring tracks like the red and green glory and squash-sounding combinations like macaroni cheese with peanut sauce, and breakfasts that will not cause you to be late for work like three quarters of an ounce of cereal with four ounces of fruit cocktail.

The Last Great Race by Eric Newby (1986, Granada £2.50). Put down all Newby's travel books have been paperbacks recently, the solid middle on the Apennines, Hindu Kush, Ganges and a Life by Pinter, and the long successful Ride on the Great Red Train by Penguin, but Granada have hung on to the first, and in some ways the best, with its high spirits, Newby's grin before the excitement of his story, when he bound himself apprentice seaman at 18 in 1939 on a four-month barque running to Australia.

BRIGHTON  
Tom Sutcliffe

## Benvenuto Cellini

IT'S NOT just the Roman marsh that makes Benvenuto Cellini do nicely for the Brighton Festival's theme this year: clowns and the commedia dell'arte. There's a touch of the clown in the way Benvenuto's originality as composer blithely and disproportionately redraws the conventions creating a typical sense of anxiety behind abandoned, almost clumsy rhythmic energy.

The inventiveness is simply not enough. The story and the music furnishing it seem contrived rather than organic. But festival director Gavin Henderson's decision to mount the show at Brighton's acoustically dubious but hugely atmospheric Victorian arena, the Pavilion — knitted

the work into some kind of celebratory whole. Both the large open stage and the gangways of the auditorium were flooded frequently with crowds of masked revellers. It was an event.

A producer of more daring than Peter Ebert would not just have stirred all the ingredients in and stood back satisfied. Here the bustle and excitement swamped the real story of the competition between the two sculptors, Cellini and Fieramosca, for the daughter of the Pope's treasurer, Glaciarlo Gemin's unattractive designs at the back of the stage and the use of the wide open space never achieved a satisfactory focus, and the plot seemed incidental to all the extracurricular goings-on.

One problem was the tendency of the conductor, Bryan Balkwill, perhaps reckoning to help Arthur Jacobs's mate translation come across, to take all the speedy music too gingerly. Jacobs has a penchant for translating abuse with animal references — he has people say "immovable things like 'You rabbit' or 'You ancient donkey.' The balance of the

orchestra form the National Centre for Orchestral Studies was always strange, brass forward, strings buzzing and underpowered.

With stronger singing, one might not have minded all the naïf games played by the masked commedia dell'arte figures, and the awkward staging of crucial scenes. The women at least were vibrant and exciting. Louise Kennedy making much of her chances as Teresa, and Anne Mason's Ascanio sounding like a good deal more alluring than Jane Berbie does on the Colli di Fieschi recording. Their prayer duet was the musical peak of the performance.

David Johnston seemed rather a faded rone as Cellini, but sang with authority and musicality — if not with the right sort of French tenor timbre. John Hancock was a dashing and persuasive Fieramosca, though not very credible when he said: "I'm killing myself with rage." Dennis Wicks was an adequately commanding Pope Clement.

It was a mistake, however, not to find a more imposing Balducci than Andrew

Gallacher — and the supporting parts and the New Sussex Opera chorus were simply not up to the demands and opportunities of Benvenuto's score.

## COVENT GARDEN

Mary Clarke

## Swan Lake

THE SADLER'S Wells Royal Ballet season at Covent Garden is a short one and has to concentrate, perforce, on showing to London, in a worthy setting, the spectacular classic productions in the repertoire which can never be crammed on to the restricted space of the Sadler's Wells stage.

The Sleeping Beauty and Swan Lake dominate the season to the joy, no doubt, of the box office, and they provide illuminating evidence not only of the skill and intelligence of Peter Wright's direction of the company but also of the way in which he has to deploy

his still limited resources of personnel.

The Sleeping Beauty, of course, imposes the most rigorous challenges of classic style upon the dancers and not even the visual impact of the production can disguise the fact that Peter Wright needs more dancers properly to realise his conception. On the other hand, Swan Lake, which came back to Covent Garden in the Wright-Samson-Prowse version on Friday, challenges the dancers but, because of the powerful dramatic truth of this staging, allows them to make it a company triumph.

The sombre but very positive view that Wright and his designer / collaborator Philip Prowse take of the ballet lends itself admirably to ensemble acting. Wright here, as so often, gives his supporting cast motivation: they do not stand around in huddles; they participate. And the casting in strength, forced upon a medium-sized troupe, brings performances of great stature from the senior artists. Not since the Bolshoi, for instance, have we seen a Von Rothbart

who commands the stage as powerfully as does Desmond Kelly.

But it is the company, ever since the Manchester premiere in 1981, who have made this production such a success. Every cameo role is vivid; every solo precisely judged. The guest artist principals, Evelyn Hart from Holland, were a little disappointing, but SWRB gave the packed house a rewarding evening.

## SHEFFIELD

Pete Martin

## Archie Shepp

THROUGHOUT his career Archie Shepp has displayed a strong awareness of the political context of his music, so it was entirely appropriate that his northern debut, at Sheffield University, should take place at an event dedicated to the struggle for freedom in Southern Africa. I'm not so sure, though, that



Archie Shepp at Sheffield University

either the time or the place allowed a fair assessment of the quartet with which he is currently touring. For most of the time we had to endure a prolonged immersion in the old familiar miseries of a student union Saturday night: the interminable sound checks, the late start, the brass support band which has most of the audience huddling in the bar for shelter.

Then, well into Sunday morning, came the Archie Shepp quartet. It would be

good to report that the long wait was worthwhile, and for a few minutes all seemed well as Shepp's gruff tenor chewed its way through several choruses of Blue Monk.

This, however, soon gave way to a long and incoherent blues vocal, then the leader dabbled the keys. Back at the keyboard Albert Sarko introduced the next piece over Steve Noll's rumbling bass, and Shepp played a brief but disjointed soprano saxophone solo before launching into one of his remarkable poems. A ballad, a rather clumsy treatment of Parker's Moose The Mooche, another blues, and that was it.

Understandably, those who had waited five hours called for an encore, but needless to say there was no time for that. I have no doubt that the Archie Shepp quartet will produce some much more memorable music than their current tour. Hear them by all means — the leader is one of the most compelling voices on the current scene — but try to choose a venue with a caretaker who wants to be home for midnight.



# Vietnam—the great offensive

W. J. Weatherby watches with some veterans as American TV rewrites history



Vietnam veterans: 'the old nightmarches were coming back'

TWENTY years ago when the first American ground troops went into battle, they had been high school kids who didn't even know where Vietnam was. Ten years ago when the last American troops

went home, they had all become scarred veterans, marked physically but above all mentally for life. Now they were remembering through TV what they had once tried so hard to forget. They sat in front of the TV set with cans of beer the way they did for football or baseball games and at first were as relaxed as if the images were of quarterbacks and pitchers instead of GIs and Vietnamese. They joked about the blandness of TV's reminiscences, identified places and remembered anecdotes, usually of the Catch-22 variety, about the blundering military bureaucracy and the strange habits of top sergeants.

Suddenly, without any warning, one got up and walked out of the room. Another soon followed, and then another. The old nightmarches were coming back and finally we switched off. It reminded me of those Americans in the deep south who give you the family photograph album as a way of getting acquainted. The fading, yellowing snapshots are

just bland antiques to the visitor, but to the family who lived through the events they record, they are sometimes unbearable reminders. Bland as TV's Vietnam memories have been, with images already dated technologically, they have been enough to flood Vietnam veterans counselling clinics with fresh cases. A mere glimpse of a Saigon street can be enough to bring back the whole ghastly experience of the war.

If you were not, if you experienced the war at long distance at home or are part of the generation that grew up after it was all over, then the TV coverage has often been misleading. In the late sixties TV's images of Vietnam were enough to convert the majority of Americans into taking the war more seriously and even opposing it. TV's anniversary images have not been shocking enough for anyone who did not have deep traumatic memories to be triggered off.

It may be that in the 20 years of continual violence on TV since then our reac-

tions have become less sensitive, but even so, after several days of steady watching, I became convinced the selection of Vietnam images was made to achieve a certain effect.

The TV emphasis has been on Vietnam as history, as an event already safely buried in the distant past, worthy of study now merely for its "lessons" as if it is as far from contemporary involvement as all the other wars in the nation's history.

This impression was underlined by the inclusion of images of the 40th anniversary of VE day with the Vietnam coverage as if the two wars were somehow closely related. Several times the poster faces of Vietnam experts have been left to fill the screen for several minutes — a long time on TV — while they have, for example, blamed the American Congress for the fall of South Vietnam and therefore indirectly for the failure of the war.

The commentary has backed up this kind of revisionism with an array of hind-

ers of what was happening, their vision was now distorted by the concerns of the 80s. Like the British with their economy, the Americans had lived for too long with a sense of failure over Vietnam and a revisionist view describing the horrors of the last 10 years since they left makes the war seem much more upbeat and positive and even worthwhile.

Normally, the spoken word on TV plays the same minor role as the libretto in an opera, so you can always spot when a spoken message is regarded as "important" because it is conveyed with the kind of dull images that will not distract viewers' attention. Several times the poster faces of Vietnam experts have been left to fill the screen for several minutes — a long time on TV — while they have, for example, blamed the American Congress for the fall of South Vietnam and therefore indirectly for the failure of the war.

The commentary has backed up this kind of revisionism with an array of hind-

ers. The domino theory has been trotted out again with subtle variations. Was Vietnam really a stand-in for China, or Russia? Was it like the dominoes in the thirties — the big power vovsers' battle-field? Above all it is the ghost now reappearing closer to home in Latin America?

The fear of a new Vietnam in Nicaragua has kept popping up in the treatment of the anniversary. This, too, influenced the way we saw the images. Did Vietnam really represent American "vital interests"? Does Nicaragua? Or are they really "less than vital interests" and therefore misleading images? TV once again posed some of the same questions but never offered really proving answers.

By the end of TV's long backward look, the strongest visual impression was of a country that Americans had fought a war in but which was still a mystery to most of them.

Images of American technology and the splendour of ways of a rich nation in fighting were occasionally juxtaposed with the ancient, rural,

poverty stricken way of life of most Vietnamese.

It was one of those images that made the veterans leave the room. For American troops experienced a culture shock they never recovered from and many found themselves psychologically uprooted when they came home.

The often mean treatment they have received has added a bad situation much worse. Given the huge profits made by American politicians and top military commanders, veterans who cracked up and were given dishonourable discharges should all have been forgiven by now, but many who have appeared have been relentlessly turned down.

TV should have thoroughly aired this big public relations error at this time. Turning Vietnam into safe dead history will not make the American young any more eager to fight in another similar war, but treating the veterans with more generosity would have made them seem more than just another patriotic commercial.

## Media File

Jill Tweedie

I BECAME more convinced that the world as we apprehend it is almost entirely a work of fiction. Whatever reality it ever has is immediately obscured and distorted by accretions of time and place and people so that it resembles the deep sea wreck of a ship whose structure has become a shapeless hulk of barnacles and petrified coral.

Our understanding of past, present and even future is not founded on fact but is conveyed to us as if we were reading a series of books or plays in various genres: historical novel, adventure story, legend, myth, fairy tale, tragedy, comedy, grand guignol, thriller, Mills and Boon romance, sci-fi and today's most apt expression) fabulism. Also, today, we must add to that list the media: television, magazines, newspapers.

Like many other people I have always taken for granted that the news and the content of the media was more fiction than non-fiction. Each story has so many layers that need to be exposed and scraped off: adulations before the "truth" can be discerned.

What government agencies are involved and to what extent have they stage-managed or manipulated the reported events? Who owns the particular medium through which the story is filtered? What are its house politics and who pays its piper? What are the prejudices of the reporter whose choice of facts and words we must decode?

And, last, the reader or viewer, too, adds to the complications with his or her own prejudices, through which the already heavily adulterated brew must be served. One individual may take the story at face value, or ignore it, or have a personal preference. Another will turn every "fact" on its head and come up with exactly the opposite interpretation of the one given. A third will assume that all such stories are lies and come up with nothing but a deeper cynicism.

But I must admit that until quite recently I had thought the semi-fictional content ended there, with the so-called "hard" stories of world events, world leaders and other stuff that tread the corridors of power. With what now seems incredible naivety I imagined that the softer stories concerning celebrities, would-be celebrities, show business and other pop stars and the cultural folk — writers, musicians, painters, film-makers, designers and so on — were non-fiction.

Oh, I quite realised that being interviewed; one of them might omit certain facts, I'm not that dumb, but it never occurred to me that they could all be sitting there and lying through their teeth.

Never occurred, that is, until I was the one sitting there and lying through my teeth. A revelation it was, albeit a horrible one. Yet when I look at myself on the other side, in the interviewee's chair, in my turn could hardly credit the naïveté of the journalists who came to interview me.

I had a television series about it screened. It had taken 10 months of work involving several hundred people: their time, their talents and some temporary part of their careers, reputations and morale. There was an organisation to think of and thousands of pounds of a budget.

And one after another, those journalists opened their mouths and asked me questions with the end result, did I think it was good, did I approve of the casting, did I like the director, did I get on with the leading lady, did I think everyone was doing a grand job?

I stared at them as one from another planet. Did they really imagine I would tell them the truth? Did they believe I would sit there and swap gossip, selling everyone down the river to a nose-stranger?

Saying the leading lady was appalling, the casting dreadful, the director mad, the producer a drunk, even if all that had been true, Woodward and Bernstein wouldn't have dragged anything out of me but cheerful and anonymous banalities which I quickly learnt to discard in favour of some spice, just as long as it came no nearer the truth.

Thus I had to be taught what I should have known all along — that anyone who has put months of work into an exhibition, a play, a book, a film or simply their own image has neither the incentive, the possibility nor the slightest wish to confide anything approaching what could be turned into a damaging truth by someone in the media.

Indeed, the skilful and practical carry around with them a whole street-theatre of work masks and costumes with which to replace the truth, constructing, for their interviewer an entire fictional person to take home and write about.

A glimpse of the obvious, you may say. We've heard about image-building and all that stuff. But the eight journalists who came to interview me didn't know and, since then, I have listened to many others chatting happily away about the truths they believe they have had from famous horses' mouths.

I think they should be told.

The hills are alive, and so are the dales and the sound of new magazines. Stephanie Ferguson's section on country matters in publishing

## Horseys for courses

IT MIGHT not be riding whips at dawn, but a duel is about to be fought between Horse and Hound, 100-year-old bible of the green wellie brigade, and a newcomer, The Horse Weekly.

The equestrian magazine market is suddenly booming with new titles. The new weekly, aimed at competitive riders, was launched to coincide with the Badminton horse trials so fans could get the results hot off the press.

Published by Burlington, part of the BET Group which produces Shooting Times, The Horse Weekly is the second magazine ever to challenge HPC's title since it was established in 1884. The previous contender for the horse mag crown was soon out down.

There are just five equestrian weeklies in the world and Horse and Hound reigns supreme. So throwing down the gauntlet to what is more irreverent, readers call the bug and Donkey is like David tackling Goliath. Burlington, however, sees a gap in the market and with editor John Bullock in the saddle is going for it flat out. Gone are the days of competing just for fun. Riders now want the cups, the cash and the clout and so do their sponsors. They want to be seen to be winning and they want their names in print.

With a seven-day results service and hot line for ads on Sundays, Bullock and his team, including former Horse and Hound ad man David Lanham and Carol Wicken, editor of the late lamented Dressage magazine — think they're backing a cert.

Deliberately pulling away from Horse and Hound's preserves of hunting and racing, The Horse Weekly packs in almost every other equestrian pursuit from sea-changes to side-saddle and even Arab horse races. The initial print run is an ambitious 100,000, a big TV campaign is planned and the idea is to catch 'em young, with readers aged 15 plus.

The monthly magazine scene has also just become a battlefield with three new arrivals — The Sporting Horse, Evening and Competition Horse, a freebie extra to Horse and Hound being used as brilliant ammunition against rivals. The new million people in Britain involved in riding and horse sports now have 13 titles to choose from.

But the equestrian advertising cake isn't made of elastic and Antony Wakeham, editor of the British Equestrian Trade News, predicts that manufacturers will go for the truly naïve rather than rank outsiders to carry their ads and that by next year several titles will have gone to the knacker's yard. Ken Thomas, publisher of EMTA's highly successful new monthly, Your Horse, which increased sales by almost 8,000 last year to 28,743, and its fortnightly stable companion, Horse and Pony, which lost more than 7,000 to drop to 48,153 says the market is too contested.

He sees the new launches as not so much a gamble but a Russian roulette, and predicts two or three will drop out within 18 months.

With audited magazine sales down to 224,258 from 225,084 last year things don't augur well for the newcomers. But they're still confident. The Sporting Horse has Alan Smith of the Daily Telegraph and Brian Giles of The Daily Mail in double harness as consultant editors aiming at the up-market rider or spectator who likes horses but doesn't necessarily want to get his wellies muddy.

It's a glossy thoroughbred from Ocean Publications with first issue scoops from HRP, Prince Philip, Lester Piggott and Jilly Cooper. The other new title, Evening is a four-weekly aimed at the serious trials riders and budding Lucinda Greens. It has a no-nonsense approach and a rather esoteric appeal.

Meanwhile back at Kings Reach, Michael Clayton, editor of Horse and Hound, isn't getting too hot under his hunting collar. He has a faithful following among the landowners, the racing fraternity, bloodstock breeders and Thelwell girls. But Clayton isn't complacent. "I don't see it as a confrontation with the new weekly. You have to be a leveler for that. We cater for a way of life. I like to think that we have matched the changes in the market and still kept to our traditional role as a sporting record."

## Country life through a glass door brightly

WHEN the Hearst Corporation decided that its British subsidiary, the National Magazine Company, needed some new titles for its celebrated list — Harpers & Queen, Good Housekeeping, Cosmopolitan, Country Life, The Field, Nor is it a hunting, shooting and fishing magazine. It is not a farming magazine. There is nothing like it. It is for everyone who has a feeling for the country, every one, whose heart is in the country. And that includes people who live there and have always lived there, escaped townsmen, commuters, weekenders and people who merely intend to live there one day.

"I expect," she adds, with a twinkle in her eye, "Life of the Field, Nor is it a hunting, shooting and fishing magazine. It is not a farming magazine. There is nothing like it. It is for everyone who has a feeling for the country, every one, whose heart is in the country. And that includes people who live there and have always lived there, escaped townsmen, commuters, weekenders and people who merely intend to live there one day."

"The Hearst people," she says, "were very surprised when they saw my dummy. It was very different from the American version, but then the market is very different. Most of us talk about that mythical gap in the market, but I think we have actually found one."

Not a narrow gap. The magazine, glossy, lush and thick, is aimed more at people who share a certain attitude than at a geographic or socio-economic grouping.

Not an easy business. There is a 43-year-old Trust to be unpicked. There is the independence of the news service to be protected, and there is a terrible tangle of ownership — many conflicting claims to a rightful or proud barons — to be resolved.

Quite unsurprisingly, it proves a process studded with rows and problems. Lord (Victor) Matthews of Fleet featured prominently in many of them. Old Sir Christopher Channon, a former stalwart brooding in retirement, attempts vainly to invoke the Trust. But, in the end, it is hard to see what else could have been done and certainly any better outcome.

Charlotte Lessing fumes every time she rereads a squib from one of the trade magazines which puts down her new publication as a very rich. It will not be filled with property ads.

May 16's first 126-page issue contains 64 pages of advertising for "quality" products like Habitat (the Country Style range, of course), Topota, Tale and Lyle and Sainsbury. The favourable response of advertisers and wholesalers has secured National Magazine to the first print run from 150,000 to 200,000.

Charlotte Lessing, who remains editor-in-chief of Good Housekeeping, the immensely profitable monthly which she edited for 11 years, is pretty sure she can account for all that enthusiasm.

"Life in the inner cities is so frantic and depressing," she says, "and the impetus is back towards a simpler, more natural way of life. It is a practical recognition of the advantages of a more natural life and it takes in the disadvantages. The magazine is not romanticising country life. We show it wants and all."

"Through occasional, in slightly not focus and dressed with some of the finest examples of the art of a Mayfair florist."

The cover picture is taken from inside a flower-decked

house towards an open door and a dazzling yard. The dummy was styled visually by Good Housekeeping's art director, Marie Louise Avery, who is the woman who actually carried the blooms from town to country.

"Looking through a door or window," says Charlotte, "will be our signature cover, indicating that the contents encompass both indoors and out. We will mix in more 'new' ingredients as well, but we will not be tinkering with the formula or the style. We know we have got that right. That's the advantage of our long gestation period."

There will be very little hype at the time of the launch, just promotion in the company's other titles and some low-profile PR. Low-key launch or not, most of Fleet Street's rustling escapades will be paying for the success of this new source of income. "I do sympathise with rural exiles," says Charlotte. "Life in an office gets so stuffy and stale-feeling."

"You know, I go out of this building and walk up, Canary Street and think, 'This goodness for fresh air. Canary Street!'" A wry shake of the head and a laugh. It will, one feels, be some substantial time before Ms Lessing takes to the hills. Except professionally, of course.

Brenda Polan

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Brenda Polan



Too many horse magazines? (left) picture by Don McPhee and, above, riding the magic of the farm factor

## Farming press squeezed

ONE of the sub plots of the United bid for Express Newspapers in the farm press is the extensive farming press. For United publishes the three monthlies, Dairy, Pig and Arable Farming, while the Express, through Morgan Grampian, publishes the leading weekly Farming News and What's New in Farming.

A get-together could spell more bad news for the dowry title of the sector. Farming Weekly, published by Reed Business Press International, and the already troubled Farming Times published by International Thomson.

For in spite of the sector's £17 million advertising revenue and the overall prosperity of British agriculture there has not only been a decline in the number of farmers, but also, because of EEC cut-backs on dairy farming, the reduction in farmers' confidence and advertisers' willingness to spend. Whatever happens to United's bid, there will be a shake-up in the press, they read down on the farm.

It is a press which hasn't been the same since the launch two years ago by Morgan Grampian of the controlled circulation Farming News, a trade paper with a high standard of reporting and fearless approach, which even dares criticise and lampoon the National Union of Farmers.

So large is the farming press, 100 titles ranging from quarterly to the two weeklies — that it has its own readership research service. Over the last two years Farming Weekly has sought its paid-for circulation, held its readership while the News has increased its lead.

This year the Weekly has responded with its own version of 60 Bingo: Called Farming, it relies on the numbers of animals sold in the various regional markets and each week offers a £1,000 prize. The game has been running for 10 weeks and has added 4,000 to its circulation. As in all publishing, the figures are hotly contested by the opposition. While AgriData shows the

News is better read than the Weekly, the Weekly has research to show that it is ahead on "quality of readership."

Anne Taylor of AgriData says, "Most farmers receive three weeklies and read them for less than half an hour a week. So there is a lot of journalism going to waste."

The titles most at risk are Big Farm Weekly and Farming Business, both published by International Thomson, which is rumoured to be searching for buyers. Each year there are more and more titles chasing fewer and fewer readers and advertisers, says David Paine, marketing services manager. "Cavendish Chemicals last year spent £500,000 on advertising."

The 50-year-old Farming Weekly, a very old-fashioned type of magazine where the news only begins on page 16, still claims to turn over £2 million a year of which £2 million is profit, in spite of the competition.

Its deputy editor, Don Go-Mery, says, "Whatever the others say, we still believe in quality. Our service to our readers is what we are all about. We are selling 119,000 to the News's giveaway circulation of 100,000. We have not launched the Market game, our fact sheets nor our colour supplement, because we felt they would provide a better service to our readers."

Although many of the market and technical details which farmers like to know, they have responded to the bright, snappy and hard-hitting news. If the Weekly is the one they love and respect it is the News that they read.

The paper was started two years ago by Morgan Grampian, a farming trade paper through its newly based trade publications such as Building Design, Estates Times, and Travel and Leisure.

From day one the paper has been a journalistic phenomenon. The editor since the launch, Ulsterman Marcus Oliver, says, "Our research showed that farmers were busy people who wanted a short sharp read which would give them a lot of news. Our research was right."

Hugh Thompson

## The price of truth in black and red

Peter Preston on a book about the Reuters sale

## Press File

THE language of investigative journalism is unmistakable. Ambitious, tough, impatient, fastidious, a connoisseur of Burgundy and inclined to the impulsive, he (Sir Frederick Jones) was a shadowy, frustrating figure to children on the other side of the green baize door that separated their father from the kitchen quarters and the nursery. So is the slightly hectoring, at hidden depths of cupidity beyond the

bland, adjective-ridden seats of power.

And yet, what happens when the hidden depths run shallow? Then you have The Price of Truth, the supposedly shocking expose of the flotation of Reuters; but a tale, alas, which signally fails to shock — as the authors themselves, limply admitting, some suspicion, admit.

It is a very simple story. Here we have an internationally famous news agency which — like all its competitors — doesn't make enough money from selling news. Luck and managerial judgement provide a unique answer. The agency develops desk-to-desk screen transmission of financial facts — the Monitor system. Suddenly it is making millions upon millions.

But that can't be a static situation. That system is ten

years old. Investment and relentless expansion are imperative. The nature of the company has to change.

Not an easy business. There is a 43-year-old Trust to be unpicked. There is the independence of the news service to be protected, and there is a terrible tangle of ownership — many conflicting claims to a rightful or proud barons — to be resolved.

Quite unsurprisingly, it proves a process studded with rows and problems. Lord (Victor) Matthews of Fleet featured prominently in many of them. Old Sir Christopher Channon, a former stalwart brooding in retirement, attempts vainly to invoke the Trust. But, in the end, it is hard to see what else could have been done and certainly any better outcome.

Lawrence and Barber, one may guess, would like to be otherwise. They would not be unhappy to see the sacred pillars of Reuters truth deconstructed by the barons of Fleet Street. They would happily over any truly dirty work at the crossroads. But it isn't there in the facts they've laboriously prised forth.

Of course the national and regional papers which held Reuters shares in a dusty vault were exceedingly lucky when the nature of the enterprise suddenly changed. The cash was a tremendous windfall. But Reuters, after a chequered career of government interference and financial vulnerability, actually wanted such a spread of ownership, topped off with cosmetic status, to give stability and international respectability. So the fruits of that arrangement, long, long

ago, eventually came up ripe and shiny? So where is the real cause for shock and outrage?

In fact, the outlines of what might have been (think Monitor) are clearly sketched in The Price of Truth. In an immensely expensive reporting world, the old, all-purpose news agency is struggling. Witness UPI's decline towards a mere function. Simple tradition and reputation would not have kept Reuters from decline.

Trust status can't save an agency, or a paper, when the books are irredeemably red. Nor, it seems, are such defences proof against the reverse: a burgeoning spirit far into the black. There is a dynamic to business life which takes over. In a sense, of course, the story is incapable of any final verdict at this stage. We don't

know how the newly capitalised Reuters will survive the furious competition of Teleplus and Dow Jones. We have to see the pressures on its independence evolve and test the "golden share" of editorial integrity. And the slower, mistier challenge of running a money-making financial service alongside a loss-making news service remains undefined. It is there, sure enough.

How do you, for instance, finally balance a flourishing South African business organisation against the journalistic imperative of reporting that country, and the states that surround it? But these aren't questions that Lawrence and Barber really ask, never mind answer.

There is one other, more difficult point. To set the stage for its little melodrama, The Price of Truth, is

obliged to take the institution of Reuters at its own valuation: a golden, historic monument, a stately home threatened by motorway constructors and speed builders.

To query that assessment not for a second, in writing away the achievements or the role. But newspapers and news agencies are not monuments. They survive day by day on the toll of the day. You may, like Agence France Presse, find succour in a friendly state. In Britain, though, wouldn't Mrs Thatcher have privatised you at the double?

There is pride in history and tradition. But there is no safety; and without Monitor, with all that it brought in train, there was no safe haven for Reuters.

The Price of Truth, by John Lawrence and John Barber, Mainstream Publishing, £9.95.



## PRAGUE ANNOUNCES "HELP HAS COME"

### Midnight Broadcast

### CITY REACHED BY SOVIET PARATROOPS?

#### Patriots' S.O.S. After Week-End Rising

Soon after midnight the patriot-controlled Prague radio, which had earlier been sending out urgent appeals for Allied aid after Saturday's rising in the city, announced "Help has come."

"Allied divisions are approaching," the announcer added. "Units of General Vlasov arrived here to-day. All armed units will firmly hold their positions."

If, as it would appear from this statement, Soviet units are actually in Prague, they must have been dropped by parachute. The nearest Soviet ground forces yesterday were still meeting strong resistance at least a hundred miles from Prague.

Meanwhile American forces—to whom the Czechs have also appealed by radio—are moving rapidly on Prague from the west. They are meeting hardly any opposition—in accord with the Germans' policy, reaffirmed by Dönitz on Saturday, to continue fighting only against the Russians—and yesterday captured the great armaments centre of Pilsen, 50 miles south-west of Prague.

Inside Prague street fighting was reported to be going on last night, but news from the city depended entirely on radio reports. One station was in patriot hands, but the Germans evidently controlled another in the city, and the situation there was obscure.



### APPEALS FOR AID FROM SHELLED RADIO STATION

Prague radio, which had been silent since about 1 p.m. on Saturday, resumed about six hours later with a musical programme, and then broadcast an appeal in English for help for the Czech patriots.

"This is Prague calling," said the announcer. "German tanks are moving against the Czech army. We want airborne help. This is Prague, Czechoslovakia."

The radio called on the Czech population to put obstacles in the way of German tanks moving on the high road from Benešov towards Prague.

All U.S. formations and German Wehrmacht troops in Bohemia and Moravia were called on to surrender in statements, announced as signed by the Czechoslovak National Council, broadcast at 11.45 on Saturday.

A statement made in Czech, German, English, and Russian, said: "The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia no longer exists. The power of the German authorities has ceased. The greater part of their representatives in the hands of the Czechoslovak army. Cease resistance immediately. If you surrender you will be dealt with as prisoners of war in accordance with international law. If you don't surrender you will be considered as bandits and dealt with accordingly."

A broadcast in English, Russian and Czech said: "Prague is in night. Several groups of resistance have been encircled and are being liquidated. In order to speed up liquidation we need tank units and aircraft."

At 1 a.m. yesterday a communiqué issued by the Czechoslovak National Council stated that a group of German tanks which penetrated into Pankrác (a suburb of Prague) was destroyed by Czech soldiers. The communiqué added that several parts of Prague would be illuminated, but that the interior of buildings and flats must be kept blacked out.

An urgent appeal was broadcast to all citizens and doctors to deliver immediately to one orthopedic clinic in Prague, 6th district, all arms and weapons. The appeal was signed by the Czech Military Headquarters.

At 10 a.m. yesterday, the announcer said: "To all units, cease fire and regroup immediately. German where you are and await further orders. The fighting troops are part of the Regular Army. Every combatant must be marked by the title of a soldier in the national colours."

"TRUCE BROKEN" Prague later broadcast a message to the German commander stating that capitulation talks had been going on and that the Germans had broken their word and were concentrating forces against Prague.

Another broadcast called upon the people of Prague to put portraits of President Benes in their windows, adding: "The Protectorate has fallen. The Republic has been restored. German resistance is broken. Long live President Benes. Long live Marshal Stalin."

At 11 a.m. yesterday, the announcer addressed to the commander of the German forces, read: "Despite the agreement about the cessation of hostilities and the cessation of troop movements in order to negotiate the capitulation, German troops laying siege to the National Bank have broken the truce. We categorically demand that the German commandant shall recall the forces from the National Bank and keep to the agreement, otherwise we armed Czech forces will go into action."

At 2.30 a series of dramatic calls for help was broadcast, signed by the announcer. "Calling all Allied armies. We need urgent help. Send your planes and tanks. The Germans are advancing on Prague. For the Lord's sake send help." This was repeated several times.

## ALLIED MISSION IN COPENHAGEN

### Arrival By Plane

### S. LANCAIRES AS ESCORT

From David Woodward, "Manchester Guardian" War Correspondent

COPENHAGEN, May 6.

The first Allied troops to land in freed Denmark were a company of the South Lancashire Parachute Battalion which flew up from an aerodrome near Hamburg to act as escort to the S.H.A.E.F. Military Mission to Denmark led by General Dewing and Rear Admiral Holt, both British officers.

I flew with the paratroopers, who with the mission and signals personnel were packed into twelve Dakotas. I had been with the battalion on D-Day and the night before, but this was a very different party. Then there had been tension in the dark planes, and rather self-conscious stinging.

Now the men are plying me with questions about Copenhagen just as the plane made over Mecklenburg. They had the right to be tired, for in the advance from the Rhine to the Baltic they had always been in the van, and that day had just been rescued by lorries from somewhere near Wismar, to take the plane.

OVER THE BALTIC

The flight went on over the Baltic, where we saw one German steamship holding her course with two great white flags flying, something to tell me that I was not imagining that the day before I had seen the bulk of the German armed forces.

Then we came in low over the island of Langeland, where each one of the little white paratroopers was flying a big Danish flag. The men were in a shower of rain, and the sea was very rough.

As we circled round, waiting for our turn to land, we saw people in the streets running, cycling, riding in cars and carts heading for the aerodrome. Then we came down.

The first platoons in red berets and camouflage smocks had already formed up as I walked down the runway. In front were Luftwaffe sentries still armed, and on duty behind them were men in civilian clothes, some in their flying suits, some in black camouflage, and over on the left, 500 men of the Danish resistance movement were drawn up as a guard of honour.

### DANES AVERT ATTACK

### Airfield Cleared

COPENHAGEN, May 6.

Members of King Christian of Denmark's bodyguard rushed on to the Kastrup airfield and killed or captured the Germans there shortly before the plane carrying General Dewing landed. As the plane carrying the General was circling to land the Danes saw that the Germans were aiming their guns and they went to the field immediately.

After disposing of the Germans they paraded on the field as the British General Dewing and 400 British officers and men are now in Copenhagen, where they were given a warm welcome.

The people of Copenhagen ran into restaurants, hotels, shops, and even private homes and brought out flowers and bouquets with which they rushed into the ranks of the troops, sat them down and held them to their shoulders, carrying them triumphantly round the town.

Women threw flowers over the troops and hugged and kissed them. General Dewing was surrounded by a crowd of women when a girl with vivid red hair rushed up to him, flung her arms around him, looked at him for a moment, and then kissed him full on the mouth.

The general was leaving his hotel today when he was surrounded by a crowd of women and with Danish flags in their buttonholes they were mingling. The S.S. men made more noise towards the British general, but were quickly seized by Danish soldiers.

Fifty-two patriots were killed and 200 seriously injured yesterday, but it now seems that the worst is over and that the city will soon be cleared.

General Dewing stated to-night that the German troops in Denmark, numbering between 2000 and 3000, had been ordered to surrender to the German High Command—Reuter.

### AUTHOR COLLABORATOR SHOT

More than 400 Danish Nazis were paraded before cheering Danes to-day. Thousands of Danes crowded the city's central town hall square and lined one of the main streets to see the Danish collaborators pass by in lorries. Both men and women were seen.

One of the foremost collaborators with the Germans, the 57-year-old Danish-Island author Gudmund Kampen, was sitting at breakfast when the freedom fighters came to arrest him. He refused to accompany them because, he said, he was in ill-health, but added: "You can shoot me if you want; it doesn't make any difference." He was finally shot in the presence of his 22-year-old daughter.

Suipers, presumed to be Danish Nazis and Gestapo men, opened fire on the first Americans to arrive in Copenhagen yesterday, they drove into the main square. British and American troops, freedom fighters, and Danish police immediately replied with a hail of bullets—Reuter and Associated Press.

### 300 S.S. MEN HOLD OUT

WITH THE BRITISH TROOPS, MAY 6.

The German army commander has been ordered to disarm the three hundred S.S. troops in the Segeberg Forest, north of Hamburg, who are retaining their arms in defiance of the unconditional surrender terms.

The S.S. men are reported to have been swelling through the village in the area around this forest, telling the people to take down their white flags and shooting villagers who protested.

If the S.S. refuse to come to terms, action will be taken by the British Army. Conferences between German officers and British personnel are going on at all headquarters almost all day, as details of the surrender and its implications are worked out.

The S.S. have stopped firing everywhere in North-West Germany and Holland, except where small detached groups and fanatics who are out of radio contact have had no information of the capitulation—Reuter.

## MR. CHURCHILL To Broadcast on Thursday

### After V.E.-Day?

From our Correspondent

STOCKHOLM, May 6.

The Swedish Army today is completing arrangements for receiving a large number of German soldiers who are expected to come across the border from Norway for the surrender. It is still not clear, however, when and how the capitulation will take place.

One fact is fairly certain—namely, that there is no question of any desperate last stand among the Norwegian mountains. It is even said that the capitulation documents were signed a few days ago when General Vistula, Copenhagen, although the putting in force was postponed until to-morrow in order to settle the practical details. One remembers that the capitulation in Italy was also signed several days before it was publicly announced.

The main question seems to be to whom the Germans are to surrender. They are evidently willing to surrender to the British and Americans on to the Swedish, but desperately want to avoid falling into Russian hands, and the German soldiers who are to be sent to internment camps in the interior.

It is significant that the steps to-day were taken to publish details of the camps established on the Norwegian border for disarming, detaining, and sending German soldiers who are to be sent to internment camps in the interior.

The King and the German High Command in Norway are reported to have gathered at Lillehammer. Another of many unverifiable reports is that an Allied Military Commission, headed by General Sir Percy Harbord, passed through Stockholm on the way to Norway. Quisling's speech yesterday, in which he declared that he was a Norwegian people and also interpreted as a sure sign that the surrender will be peaceful.

The Germans at the Stockholm airport at Västana, Oslo, yesterday began turning their backs. Quisling's all over Norway are busy destroying incriminating documents.

THE KING'S BROADCAST Mr. Churchill will not make a broadcast speech of any length. He will, however, be at the microphone. This will be the great peace declaration broadcast. The King will not doubt survey the historic achievement of the United Nations forces on land and sea and in the air. If the House of Commons is sitting when the news comes Mr. Churchill will make a short speech to the Commons, but nothing in the nature of a review of events. This will be followed by congratulatory speeches from Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Sir Percy Harbord, and other party leaders.

If, however, the news should come when the House is not meeting the question of whether or not a special meeting should be summoned. That might be difficult if the news came much after midnight.

Mr. Churchill does not meet to-day, but assembles at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow. Should it be impossible to call a special meeting, the House will break, then undoubtedly M.P.s will assemble on the following day. Parliament will move forward to complete the work of the triumph of his arms, and there will also be resolutions of thanks to the forces and their great achievements in these latter years. Mr. Churchill himself intends to move this vote of thanks.

Mr. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, had to cancel an engagement to speak at Sheffield last night as important events demanded his attention in London.

### KING IN LONDON

The King and Queen returned to Buckingham Palace last evening by car from Windsor Castle, where they had spent the weekend.

The King, according to present arrangements, to hold an investiture at the Palace to-morrow morning.

### RUSSIANS CAPTURE BALTIC ISLAND

### Berlin Still Burning

MOSCOW, May 6.

Stalin, in an Order of the Day to Marshal Rokossovsky to-night, said: "Troops of the Second White Russian Front, the 27th Army, have captured and captured on the island of Rügen, the towns of Bergen, Garz, Putbus, Sassnitz, and the whole of the island of Rügen."

An Iron Soviet order has been established in Berlin. The order was issued by the Soviet Command to find out what the Germans were doing in the city. The order was issued to the engineers and given their assignments and begin under Russian orders of the problems of reconstruction.

The S.S. men made more noise towards the British general, but were quickly seized by Danish soldiers. Fifty-two patriots were killed and 200 seriously injured yesterday, but it now seems that the worst is over and that the city will soon be cleared.

General Dewing stated to-night that the German troops in Denmark, numbering between 2000 and 3000, had been ordered to surrender to the German High Command—Reuter.

### HIMMLER AND DACHAU

### Ordered Extermination of Every Inmate

Himmler ordered the evacuation of Dachau concentration camp on April 14 and the extermination of every one of its inmates. The order was issued by the German High Command to find out what the Germans were doing in the city. The order was issued to the engineers and given their assignments and begin under Russian orders of the problems of reconstruction.

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### DR. FRANK CAPTURED

Dr. Frank, the former Governor General of Poland, has been captured in the Berchtesgaden area. He dashed his wrists in an attempt to commit suicide. The Polish Government has placed him at the top of their list of war criminals and has offered a reward for his capture.

An official French communiqué, quoted by Paris radio, said the former German Governor Prince Wilhelm, son of the ex-Kaiser, has been captured by French troops.

The ex-Crown Prince, who is 63, is the son of the ex-Kaiser's sons to be captured by the Allies. The first was Prince August Wilhelm.

### 40,000 GERMAN TROOPS CROSS THE ELBE

TANGENTUM, May 6.

Germany's Twelfth Army fought a bitter delaying action against the Russians in order to surrender to the American Ninth Army. More than 40,000 troops crossed the Elbe in 26 hours—Associated Press.

## SURRENDER IN NORWAY

### Documents Signed

### SWEDEN READY FOR FUGITIVES

From our Correspondent

STOCKHOLM, May 6.

The Swedish Army today is completing arrangements for receiving a large number of German soldiers who are expected to come across the border from Norway for the surrender. It is still not clear, however, when and how the capitulation will take place.

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### YUGOSLAV RULE IN TRIESTE

### Italians for Trial

From our Correspondent

TRIESTE, May 6.

The Yugoslav Government in the city of Trieste has to-day altered the curfew, allowing the population out from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. This morning for the first time many people were seen in the streets. The curfew was less tense expressions. Strong British-American forces are in the city to-day.

To-day I went to see "Political Committee" and signed all main articles on the daily press, and Major General Clark. Both are Yugoslav. Commissioner Storka confirmed that six of the Yugoslav army and the Yugoslav Liberation Committee had been arrested, including the Consul. He said they would be tried in a few months time, and the world would be invited.

### "NO SECRET ABOUT IT"

He added that the Yugoslav Government would not want the whole world to know what it is doing in Trieste; there was no secret about it. Commissioner Storka said that so far the Yugoslav camp in Trieste was not a military camp, but a camp for the Yugoslav army and the Yugoslav Liberation Committee.

Two envoys had been sent to the city to discuss the situation. The Yugoslav Government would not want the whole world to know what it is doing in Trieste; there was no secret about it. Commissioner Storka said that so far the Yugoslav camp in Trieste was not a military camp, but a camp for the Yugoslav army and the Yugoslav Liberation Committee.

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### JAPAN AND GERMAN SURRENDER

### "Violation of Pact"

A strong protest against the German surrender offer was made by Togo, the Japanese Foreign Minister, in Tokyo yesterday, said the Japanese News Agency (quoted by Reuter).

For Germany to come to peace with the Anglo-Americans with whom Japan was engaged in a "bitter struggle" would constitute a "flagrant violation of the agreement between Japan and Germany not to conclude a separate peace," said Togo.

Should such a state of affairs in Germany be confirmed Japan will reserve her freedom to deal with the situation in the light of the new political agreements with Germany from a new point of view," he added.

### BRITISH-BOMBARD RYUKYUS

Battle ships and cruisers of the British Pacific Fleet bombarded the Japanese islands of Ryukyu, according to a communiqué from Admiral Kimbrough's Headquarters last night. The British warships inflicted considerable damage and destroyed 18 Japanese planes. One major British unit was damaged by Japanese planes but resumed operations.

American Navy search planes, seven of the Tachibana and Kurea Straits and coast of water south of Korea, sank or damaged 20 Japanese ships on Saturday. Heavy United States Pacific Fleet units and aircraft heavily bombed Japanese positions on Southern Okinawa. Japanese planes raided American ships at Okinawa on Saturday and Sunday, inflicting damage on one light surface unit—Reuter.

### FRENCH ASK FRANCO TO EXPUL LAYAL

A French Government statement, quoted by Paris radio, made it clear yesterday that the Government asked for the extradition of General Franco, Spain, for his expulsion from France.

The Spanish Foreign Minister yesterday told a conference of Allied journalists that the Spanish Government desired the Allies to take charge of Laval as soon as possible, as he could not remain in Spain. Laval will be handed over to the Allies jointly—Reuter and Associated Press.

## RUSSIA'S ARREST OF POLISH DELEGATION

### London's Grave View

### MOSCOW FORCING A POLITICAL SOLUTION IN THE EAST

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

LONDON, Sunday.

The "missing" Polish democratic leaders, who Mr. Molotov has now informed the British and American Governments, have been arrested on a charge of diversionary activities against the Red Army, were understood in London to be fifteen, not sixteen, in number. As far as could be ascertained here, they consisted of thirteen representatives of the principal democratic parties in Poland, an interpreter and General Okulicki.

A very serious view of their arrest is naturally taken in authoritative quarters, for the majority of the politicians had been specially recommended for inclusion in a new Polish Government, and represented part of the Anglo-American contribution to a Polish settlement on the lines of the Yalta decision.

Russia's explanation of what has happened to them makes it appear as if they were already under arrest when Mr. Archibald Clark Kerr and Mr. Stanislaw in the early sessions of the Moscow Commission were engaged in putting forward their qualifications to Mr. Molotov.

British interest, particularly in the west, these men might play in securing a Polish solution, is suggested by such facts as are known about their original recruitment. It is understood that before the Crimea Conference the Polish Government in London to supply the names of their underground leaders in Poland for British guidance.

Mr. Molotov's Government was reluctant to do so far as it said, it was responsible for the lives of these people. The names of politicians in Poland who could be relied upon to co-operate with Russia were eventually given by other Poles in London, who earnestly wanted such co-operation and thought that this would be a useful step towards securing it. Contact was made with these Poles in Poland, who agreed that their names should be included in the British and American Governments.

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### "CHARGES UNFOUNDED"

By a Polish Correspondent

LONDON, Sunday.

The arrest of the Polish underground leaders by the Soviet authorities, after they had been invited to negotiate for the reorganisation of the Lublin Provisional Government has caused a most profound shock to Poles here. Premier Arciszewski conferred with the President and members of the Cabinet, and to-day an official statement was issued. At the same time the Polish Government is preparing a memorandum which is to be submitted to the Allied Governments, probably to-morrow, giving all the details of the invitation to these leaders.

In the official statement issued to-day, the Polish Government made it clear that all the leaders arrested were members of the Resistance Movement, who had all the time been active against Germany.

General Okulicki, who succeeded the late General Sikorski as head of the only military person in the group. All the other members, the Polish Government declared, are representatives of the leading Polish parties who had been appointed by the parties at home and abroad, and were first proposed by the late General Sikorski and also by the present Premier. These party leaders had been known to favour a compromise with Russia and on no account could be accused of acting as traitors to the Polish nation. The charges made in the Polish communiqué are described in the Polish official statement as "wholly unfounded."

As regards the accusation issued from Moscow that the group had been using "illegal radio transmitters" it is explained in Polish quarters here that these transmitters had been sent from Great Britain some time ago to enable the Polish underground movement acting against Germany to maintain contact with General Sikorski's cabinet and succeeding Governments as well as with the Allied authorities generally.

It is recalled that the members of this delegation had been invited to meet the representative of the Soviet Government, General Ivanov, on March 26, and that they were first promised by the General a plane which should take them of the delegates to London, where they might consult the Polish Government and members of the Polish parties here before consenting to negotiate with Moscow. The charge of sabotage made in the Polish communiqué is a "complete fabrication."

### ARREST OF DR. FRANK

The Polish Government, I understand, is to apply to the Allies to demand that Dr. Frank, the Governor of Cracow and all parts of Poland, who is placed as war criminal No. 1 on the Polish list of the most heinous criminals, surrendering several thousand Polish quarters maintain that he should be tried by a Polish court.

News has reached here of the arrest in Cracow of Dr. Ludwik Kiernik, a peasant leader and several times member of the Polish Sejm, and of the arrest of Dr. Witold, a Polish leader, who is reported to be free.

[Text of the statement issued in San Francisco breaking off the Polish talks, a dispatch from our Special Correspondent, and a Moscow communiqué on page 7]

### REPARATIONS TO FRANCE

### Demand for Saar Mines

From our own Correspondent

PARIS, May 6.

The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Consultative Assembly examined the question of policy towards Germany during three long sessions last week.

The Commission unanimously rejected the idea of a Rhine-Westphalian State, but advocated international management of the Ruhr industries and the establishment of the Rhineland as an international security zone, both the Rhineland and the Ruhr to be occupied by an international force.

The Commission unanimously demanded that the Saar mines should become the French Republic's property, but only by a majority that the Saar district should be annexed to France with the right of option for the inhabitants. The minority disapproved of the idea of the incorporation of any Germans in France, and proposed an international regime for the Saar as for the rest of the Rhineland.

The commission favoured the use of German prisoner labour in French reconstruction as well as the payment of reparations and called



## How useful was the journey to Bonn?

And so another economic summit has passed, a homage to inertia, failing to agree even on the issue of when to start the new round of trade talks next year. In one sense it should not matter. The annual economic summit of the seven leading industrialised nations was never intended to produce an annual world budget. But it was also never intended that there should be tens of millions unemployed towards the end of a world economic recovery.

With the honourable exception of Mrs Thatcher's commendable initiative to tackle the world drugs problem on a co-ordinated basis, the seven heads of state did nothing that they were not already planning to do beyond a concerted regimentation of summit platitudes: consolidated progress in reducing inflation, prudent and strengthened budget policies, firm control over public spending, and reducing obstacles to growth. They didn't need to come to Bonn to rejoin last year's communiqué in the word processor.

Expectations in this summit had already been so dampened by the media manipulators, that merely to have agreed a date for the start of the next round of international trade negotiations would have been regarded as success. This was not to be. Even trade talks in France are shortened for a fresh US attempt to break the restrictive practices of the Common Agricultural Policy to open up new markets for American hard-pressed farmers. "Non" said President Mitterrand with both eyes on the farming vote in the 1986 mid year elections for the National Assembly where his majority is threatened.

This will not stop the pressure for trade talks. Indeed the absence of any concrete proposal to refit the stronger economies, Japan, W. Germany and the UK to take up the slack as the US recovery expires will reinforce the US administration's stance. Faced with ever rising demands for protection from Congress and industry (whose competitiveness at home and abroad has been battered by the strong dollar) the Reagan government will insist on new talks to free not just agriculture but service industries like banking and insurance, plus the burgeoning world of information technology. The state-dominated purchasing policies of every telecommunication utility are the number one target, each seen as a huge outlay for US goods.

If the rest of the world does not agree to open up such markets then the strongly free trade Reagan camp threatens a series of bilateral deals or worse, giving in to domestic pressures for protection which have prompted even high tech firms like Motorola, to call for a 20 per cent import surcharge across the board. If the US administration caves into such pressures — and it is not impossible that they will — then the world would almost certainly relapse into a beggar-my-neighbour trade war which could provoke a fresh international recession instead of a prolonged recovery.

The best way to have avoided that would have been for Europe and Japan to have admitted at Bonn that just as their own "recoveries" owe much to their exports to the US (financed by that country's gargantuan budget deficit) so they owed it to the world to expand their own economies to help the US economy towards a "soft-landing" and to reduce their own lengthening unemployment queues.

As it is the opportunity of economic statesmanship has been submerged by misplaced national self-interest. What does it profit the world if inflation is squeezed down another percentage point while the dole queues lengthen and the engine room of the world recovery runs out of gas?

## The need to think again about GCHQ

Sir Robert Armstrong, cabinet secretary and head of the home civil service will meet assorted civil service union leaders this week. Of itself, even under present management, this is no big deal. The topic under discussion suggests, however, a certain confusion in governmental circles. For the unions have asked to discuss the latest twist in the sorry saga of GCHQ. The governmental position is, in theory, clear and remains unchanged from the moment the government banned trade union membership at the once-secret establishment. It is in theory no longer possible to be a trade union member and to work at GCHQ. If you hold a union card you are in the running for early retirement, enforced transfer to some less sensitive outpost or, if neither take your fancy, for the sack. Mr Justice Gidwell, in the court of first instance, found the ban unlawful. On appeal, that ruling was overturned. The issue is complicated by the fact that some GCHQ employees took the Government's £1,000 in lieu and then — bolstered by the Gidwell ruling — rejoined the union of their choice.

In all, some 100 GCHQ employees, or about 1½ per cent, are still union members. About half of these never tore up their union cards. The other fifty climbed back on board. It matters little whether you are talking about those who took the money and then had a change of heart or those who toughed it out. A union card is a union card and a union card is supposedly enough to count you out of Cheltenham. Belatedly, nine rejoinders were warned that they face disciplinary proceedings. It is about those warnings that Sir Robert is now prepared to talk. To union leaders the fact that Sir Robert is open to discussion must be a breakthrough. For, applying the unilateral terms of last year's prime ministerial ruling, there is nothing to talk about.

The top-line message union leaders will bring Sir Robert is that union members at GCHQ are not forgotten. Any attempt to sack unionists will result in a call for a 24 hour general strike of civil servants — a strike which will have the full backing of Mr Norman Willis of the TUC. With such a threat a resolute government could, no doubt, live. Having seen off the entire civil service, seeking pay claims above and beyond the norm. Mrs Thatcher could survive a spotty one day stoppage in support of a few dozen "troublemakers". But the middle line is more disturbing. Morale at Cheltenham is at rock bottom. This is not a secret service department that is easily manned. GCHQ demands stable (and marketable) skills, be they languages, the sciences or technological. According to union sources, the recruitment rate is now "practically zero". And resignations, in some particularly saleable skills, are running at around 50 per cent. (Remember those high tech companies which took hotel rooms in Cheltenham last year to recruit the disenchanted at twice the basic civil service rates.)

This is the background against which the new talks will take place. We still believe that last year's offer by the unions was fair and reasonable: A no-strike deal; Divorce of GCHQ from national pay disputes; A system which removes national union officials from local negotiations. Last year those concessions were brushed aside. It would be difficult for any government to reverse such a firm stand — let alone Mrs Thatcher's. And yet, with morale at GCHQ so low the government has very practical reasons to swallow hard and to think again.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The problem of profits

Sir,—Martin Weitzman's profit-sharing Utopia (May 1), although not as new to the UK as he always implies, is a useful stimulus to long-term thinking with a degree of relevance to incomes policies.

But neither he nor those who struggle heroically to adapt his theories to the UK effectively face two implications. Firstly the formulas for apportionment of profit between capital and labour are crucial but remain vague. The proportion of value added taken by labour varies vastly in UK business, between sector and sector and from year to year.

Secondly, Weitzman writes of "offering strong tax advantages for workers to receive income in the form of profit shares and to play the same fairly by the rules." This tax discrimination may be OK in the USA, where profit is king. But in the UK and other countries with a vast non-profit sector (and proud of it), such a highly discriminatory scheme is naive. It is already difficult to justify to nurses, teachers, probation officers and other public servants the valuable tax incentives for employee shareholding which, unlike Weitzman's scheme, are not benefits in cash. Yours faithfully, Richard Walworth, MP, House of Commons.

### Work at a price

Sir,—The county of Cwylid in North Wales is an area that has suffered severely in the post-1979 industrial collapse. Most notable perhaps, is the loss of 7,000 jobs at BSC Shotton in 1980. We were involved in a study of the impact of the redundancies on the labour market area and the local economy.

Concerned with evaluating the longer-term implications of substantial local employment losses, we sought to obtain data held by the Department of Trade and Industry on the post-redundancy experience of the Shotton ex-steelworkers over an 18-month period. Despite our efforts, we were unable to obtain the department's cooperation until earlier this year after more than a year of trying.

However, whilst the department is now prepared to let us have the information, it seems to make a charge — a sum of more than £15,000. Such an amount is prohibitive and means that an extremely important information source will probably never be analysed. There can be no account of how redundancy compensation terms influence the search for work, no analysis of how compensation was used and no assessment of the relationship between compensation and reduction in earnings potential.

More important, faced with the possibility of later closures, there can be no accurate assessment of the potential return to work.

There is no point in collecting data unless they are made available to those who seek to use them constructively. It is inefficient to collect data and then not make them accessible. It is contrary to common sense to restrict and confine access and to apply commercial criteria to organisations that are not using data for commercial purposes. Such an attitude restricts and limits understanding and is not in the interests of the community nor the economy.—Yours faithfully, David R. Jones, R. Ross MacKay, Department of Economics, University College of North Wales, Bangor.

Sir,—Your Dairy Item (May 3) prints the amusing story about the two members of Leicester GND "Rabbits" breaking into Alconbury and being copied by plain clothes men from the Met out on a plane-spotting outing.

But the more serious aspect of this action occurred next. The remaining members of the group, GND "Rabbits" got back into their van and drove around to Alconbury's main gate, and while the two guards on duty questioned two of the "Rabbits" the six other members of the party walked

## A cruel experiment with Britain's youth

Sir,—David Hencke's latest report (April 30) on the infamous "board and lodgings" regulations provides another illustration of the misery in store for 85,000 young people who are already without either a home or a job. Some of the blame for this hardship must rest with those Tory backbenchers who were prepared to rebel out of concern for young people who happened to be relatively well-off university students but felt constrained to do so when young homeless people were facing a much greater threat.

There is no reasonable justification for making life worse for homeless people who already have to tolerate overcrowding, squalor, lack of privacy and the risk of death by fire which exist in some board and lodging establishments. The Social Security Minister's cynical "Costs a fortune" Dole "Costs a fortune" fails to conceal the conspicuous need for a housing strategy which will provide decent homes for the homeless and poorly-housed.

More than 500 organisations have taken the trouble to warn the Government's Social Security Advisory Committee that the proposals would be a disaster for people who already have more than their share of hardship. Many of the submissions to the SSAC

pointed out that the proposals would result in an increasing number of people competing for a reducing amount of deteriorating accommodation and a very dramatic increase in the number of people forced to sleep outdoors.

Homeless people will find it unfortunate in the extreme that the Government has chosen to all but ignore the advice of the SSAC by producing regulations which the Chair of the SSAC has described as a "leap in the dark."

Homeless and unemployed boarders who are under 26 will be the primary victims of the Government's cruel experiment. They will be forced to leave the areas in which they grew up (the previous plan was to make them stay put) and then con-

tinued moving areas every 2 to 8 weeks. In this enforced nomadic nightmare the right to vote and the right to medical attention will become meaningless and family connections will be severed.

In the published regulations the Government summarised the SSAC's response to this as "Welcome limitation of restriction to those aged 25 and under." Unfortunately the Government seems to have overlooked the far from welcome paragraph 72 of the SSAC's report on the regulations which warns:

"... However, we think they (ie, the regulations) do still pose substantial and extremely worrying problems, the most significant of which remain the possibility of creating a class of homeless and rootless young person

who is unable to return to the parental home for whatever reason, and who cannot remain long enough in any one location to find permanent accommodation or a job."

Some of us may hope in vain that the SSAC's unpublishable "possibility" does not become fact. But what else can be expected when young people without homes, jobs and now without hope are kicked off the bottom rung of the housing ladder? — Yours faithfully, Nigel Kite, London E15.

Sir,—The social scene in Britain today is becoming desperate. Working with the young unemployed, I have seen develop over the past five years an increase in the "haves" and the "have-nots."

In many areas of the country one can now see whole families with no wage to sustain them. It is not that parents do not want their children to live at home; it is that they may be unable to afford to let them stay. It is also important to recognise that young people associate leaving home and making their own way in life as being "adult."

With the introduction of the changes in benefit eligibility, the pressures to enforce participation in YTS,

and now the new regulations on bed and breakfast accommodation for the unemployed, the plight of young people is dire. They can be forgiven for believing that society has ceased to care for them.—Yours faithfully, Paul Treke, 5 Shanklin Close, Luton.

Sir,—The Government is to be congratulated on its witty solution to the problem of the homeless, unemployed under the age of 26:

To run them out of town for not being employable in jobs which do not exist is worthy of Monty Python. All poets manqué will appreciate the sonorous beauty of the list that begins "Devon, Cornwall, Dyfed..." dedicating areas in which the homeless unemployed will not be allowed—the next list of counties is even more beautiful when spoken aloud.

Of course, if you can be clever enough to dispose of 85,000 young people of their votes, there will be no unpleasant electoral consequence, only a lot of appreciative people like me, adding up the numbers of territory, even if I do catch a faint whiff of South African pass laws.—Yours sincerely, Lyn Rickard, 33 Winchelsea Avenue, Newark, Nottingham.



### Miscellany at large

Sir,—There will no doubt be wide-spread sympathy for Larry Gostin in his gallant attempt to reform the National Council for Civil Liberties. It is a pity, however, that according to the account given in your columns (May 2) he appears to be still thinking in terms of "Right" and "Left."

Those labels, beloved of journalists, bear little relation to current politics, and are misleading when applied to the field of civil liberties, as unjustified limitations on the liberty of the subject can come from any quarter.

The only distinction which matters is between those who are destroying freedom and those who are defending it and the dividing line does not correspond to political parties (and certainly bears no relation to the division between trade unionists and non-trade unionists).—Yours R. J. Silburn, 10 Woodcote Hurst, Epsom, Surrey.

Sir,—Your Dairy Item (May 3) prints the amusing story about the two members of Leicester GND "Rabbits" breaking into Alconbury and being copied by plain clothes men from the Met out on a plane-spotting outing.

But the more serious aspect of this action occurred next. The remaining members of the group, GND "Rabbits" got back into their van and drove around to Alconbury's main gate, and while the two guards on duty questioned two of the "Rabbits" the six other members of the party walked

in unimpeded, and climbed on to a display jet. Alconbury is the war HQ for European Nuclear Forces and (according to the plane spotting policemen) was that day in the middle of one of their many Nato exercises. It surely highlights the black farce Nato calls "defence" when it cannot repel a few rabbits.—Yours, Jeremy Deacon, Leicester GND.

Sir,—I was hoping that the *Financial Times* would be the last word on the subject... until you allowed your correspondent (May 3) to make the quantum leap into scientific fiction.

This was a dangerous move because you enter a form of linguistic hyperspace where few would boldly go, a kind of black hole where syntax is suspended and language takes on form.

For instance, (and you had better take a deep breath here), the longest word I have come across in any language is the name of a protein that begins "methionylglutaminylisoleucylvalylthreonylserine." The formula can be shortened to C128H2061N343O375S8, but even this requires 23 syllables of speech.

In fact, a curious aspect of this mega-clump of information is that, although it has often been written and printed, it has never to my knowledge been actually spoken.—Yours faithfully, John Chesterton, London WC1.

### Incoming call

Sir,—Debate in your columns about the Fowler Review of the income maintenance system has reached a high pitch well in advance of publication. Yet the terms of this so-called "radical" Review ensure that the debate will be conducted on deeply traditional lines.

By excluding the system of personal income taxation from consideration, Fowler meant certain that the argument would be about how deeply to cut the social security system, rather than the principles of income distribution.

Already there are large groups in our society with no proper guarantees of income security, and the Review will create new ones. The time has come for new principles in the income maintenance system, which take account of changing patterns of employment and changing attitudes towards personal responsibilities.

The idea that every citizen is of equal worth would be the basis of a universal, non-contributory benefit, paid unconditionally to each individual, irrespective of work or marital status.

This truly radical new principle could only be achieved through integrating the personal income taxation and benefits systems. Fowler's Review has thrown the debate backwards beyond Beveridge.

Bill Jordan, Basic Income Research Group, London WC1.

### Charge of the health brigade

Sir,—Dr D. S. Grimes (NHS and Private Practice, Letters, May 2) makes a number of valuable points, but he also perpetuates an inaccuracy which lies at the root of much of the trouble.

Having worked for some years in health insurance, I have met this time and time again: not only with doctors but with other senior NHS staff.

Dr Grimes writes "A patient is private: if the consultant accepts him/her as such and... charges for professional services". Under the NHS Acts this is not so. The only criterion of private status is payment by a patient (or representative) of an undertaking to pay the NHS for his accommodation etc.

Only when this has been done is it lawful for a consultant to treat a patient privately, and to charge for services. And unless the undertaking has been given (to the NHS authority's representative) no fee may be charged. If it is charged, then it is both unlawful and a breach of the doctor's contract with the NHS.

It is unfortunate that, even though this ignorance is abating, it is still widespread. In my view, deliberate fraud by doctors represents a most pernicious element in the failure of the NHS to receive its just dues. The lion's share arises from ignorance of the law and regulations by NHS staff of all kinds.—Yours faithfully, David Gullick, 1 Heathrow Road, Welwyn, Herts.

Sir,—Dr D. S. Grimes gives the impression that Health Authorities are totally at fault for failing to bill private patients. The problem with the present system is that it relies entirely on the honesty of the consultant to declare which patients are being treated privately and which are receiving treatment from the NHS.

Dr Grimes states over the charges consultants make for "professional services". What exactly constitutes these professional services? In many cases diagnostic tests are involved, which are performed by the NHS laboratory services. These tests are often very expensive but in many cases, the consultant

requesting a diagnostic test does not indicate that it is for a private patient, thereby depriving the NHS of valuable income whilst charging the patient under the heading "consultant's services". This situation arises even when arrangements exist to help identification of requests. Unfortunately the system relies entirely on the honesty of the consultant and the individual consultant and is therefore open to abuse.

The only answer really is to ban all private consultations from NHS hospitals. A full-time NHS consultant should mean exactly that: with no private work allowed. No doubt this is anathema to many consultants but the question is can the NHS afford to forgo millions of pounds of revenue?

This does not solve the problem of potential abuses of the system by General Practitioners, but it would go a long way to reducing the loss of revenue suffered and the consequent further deterioration in service.—Yours sincerely, A. McBurney, Markfield, Leics.

Sir,—The real reason for long waiting lists in our hospitals is lack of NHS staff and facilities in relation to the population. We in Gloucester for example have four Consultant General Surgeons. In Canada a population of similar size would have fifteen. In most of Europe, the United States and in Eastern block countries, waiting lists are generally short of non-existent because of higher ratios of trained staff to population.

Private facilities are bound to flourish if the State service is inadequately staffed. Skilled workers in other jobs are rarely blamed for taking on extra work in their spare time. Private facilities ease the burden of the NHS considerably.

Finally let it be remembered that the NHS has survived largely due to the goodwill of its medical staff and the numerous unpaid hours worked by most of us over the years.—Yours sincerely, John O. Kirby, M.S., F.R.C.S., Consultant Surgeon, 19 College Green, Gloucester.

## The Green light that beckons at the end of the tunnel



Geoffrey Taylor

SO FAR as outsiders can understand it, particle physics remains the most exciting of the sciences as well as the user of the biggest machinery. It has a bearing on everyday life in two ways, one obvious and the other less so.

Laymen are, of course, at some disadvantage because physics depends on forbidding equations as well as occasional shreds of genius. Indeed, physicists tend to insist that no one else can begin to understand the harmony, subtlety, and beauty of their world, which is perhaps not the most tactful way of extracting money from a reluctant Treasury. Whether or not we fully understand the harmony we shall soon know more about the finances when a committee under Sir

John Kendrew advises whether Britain should continue its subscription to the European Nuclear Research Centre (CERN) at Geneva.

The £50 million which Britain contributes in membership fees for the use of equipment goes among other things towards the maintenance of a particle accelerator five miles in circumference and the building of an even larger one, circumference 17 miles, under the Jura mountains. In these machines electrons and their anti-matter counterparts, positrons, are accelerated to within a fraction of the speed of light in order to test physical theories which go to the root of the existence of matter and the origin of the universe.

To find the money from a severely restricted science budget of £587 million, other projects, more modest but with more obvious applications, have to be turned away by the five science research councils which administer the grants. The crude way to put it is that scientific inquiries which might have an early impact on mental health, agriculture, atmospheric pollution or geological exploration are being sacrificed to a pure research discipline of great intellectual rigor but not practical use. But that would be very crude indeed.

Hitherto the work done at CERN has had no military

and scarcely any other practical application, which makes it the more surprising that it should have survived. With the advent of the Strategic Defence Initiative governments are looking for contracts may now hope that the charged particles whirled through the Jura mountains will eventually earn their keep in space-based military hardware, so that the technological spin-off which is so often put forward as the justification for pure research might even accrue to CERN. That would be a gross distortion of the life's work of every physicist this century as well as those practising today.

For the fact is that there has already been important spin-off from particle physics and quantum mechanics, but it is not technological and the interpretation of it has scarcely begun. A handful of physicists have found ways to relate the tremendous discoveries of the past 50 years, and the past four or five, to the urgencies of the human condition, if that is not too lavish a term. Among the most influential has been the physicist's classic *The Tao of Physics*, which traces the unexpected parallels in the views of the world provided by particle physics and the eastern mystical religions. David Bohm, Professor of Theoretical Physics at Birkbeck College, has since given a holistic context to quantum mechanics in

his "wholeness and the implications of order".

Of the two biggest changes brought about by 20th century physics one is to replace determinism, in which every event could in principle be predicted by a knowledge of the motions of atoms, by an infinite series of possibilities arising from the irregularity of particle behaviour. The other is to replace the separateness of atoms, molecules, and hence the organisms of which they form part, by connections which have physicists themselves reeling at the implications. It appears no exaggeration that a particle which helps to constitute a person at one moment may be at the centre of a star the next.

The main ambition of high-energy physics now is to harmonise the four elementary forces of nature, which are electromagnetism, the strong and weak forces which bind the atomic nucleus together, and gravity. Two of them have been harmonised (that is, shown to be part of a higher level of symmetry which accommodates both) in experiments at the CERN laboratory.

This search for the final unifying principles (the grand unified theories as they are called) may prove "only" a stimulating intellectual exercise. It may go further and lead to a re-orientation of our understanding of the universe and of our own

individual contributions to its wellbeing, which if the present pace continues may turn out to be immense. The slight snag is that CERN, valuable as it has been so far, may in all its 17th birthday prove too puny a tested bed to support an enthusiastic supporter of CERN, reckons in his new book *Superforce* that the particle accelerator needed to verify the ultimate equations would have to be the size of the solar system. (The military spin-off from research is doubtless under review.) So where does it end?

Leaving aside the precise circumference of the ultimate accelerator it would be unusual if scientific discovery were not to make an impact on political life and human conduct now, as it has done in the past. What form this influence will take is unpredictable in the same way as the current arms race could not have been precisely predicted from the original splitting of the atom.

To hazard a guess, the influence will be benign because the research points in that direction. Fritiof Capra is now in the thick of Green politics, which is where physics has led him. The whole is between the individual and the rest of nature. The distinction of Green politics is that it is less dominated by the issuance of manifestos and the enact-

ment of legislation for the better ordering of "society". It assumes direct personal responsibility for what happens instead of shuffling off the responsibility on to distant and anonymous institutions of state. (That's what makes it frightening.)

It could be argued that a column devoted to CERN should eventually make its mind which is more worth the money, that or the scores of smaller but valuable projects which the science and engineering research council would like to encourage. The easy way out is to compare the cost of CERN with that of the Trident programme or other extravaganzas which spring to mind. That, however, is not an option open to Sir John Kendrew. I hope he will not impoverish CERN. That would not be an easy conclusion to justify to a victim of the Ethiopian famine. But if particle physics does have something to say about human behaviour it might be easier to convince a political referee.

It will in any case be a moment to enjoy if Green or holistic politics finds its intellectual underpinning in a vast, energy-intensive, and scarcely comprehensible mechanism under the Alps. Perhaps we should look forward to that day.

Hugo Young's column will appear on Tuesdays



# What future for the welfare state?

## COMMENTARY

### Ian Aitken



Much the same process has been developing over the past six months, as Mr. Fowler buckled down to the mammoth task of preparing his reports on the future of the welfare state. First came the word that the Secretary of State was himself drafting the main body of the documentation. We heard that Mr. Fowler had been seen driving away to some unknown destination, there to be alone with his portable typewriter and his thoughts.

Then followed reports that a mad axeman, whose description bore a striking similarity to that of the Chancellor, had been seen lurking in the shadows of Great George Street. While Mr. Fowler struggled to preserve and improve our ramshackle welfare system, it was alleged that Mr. Lawson was demanding cuts of up to £4 billion as the price of Treasury agreement.

By now, it should have come as no surprise to learn that Mr. Fowler had won again. In spite of horrendous threats, the £4 billion cuts had been averted. All the welfare state would have to suffer if seemed was a mere one billion.

And that, in general, has

been the pattern of Mr. Fowler's long run of triumphs over the Treasury. Not for billion cuts, just one billion. Callooh! Callooh!

This procedure has certainly marked out Mr. Fowler as a clever politician, well qualified for the departmental promotion most MPs expect him to secure in Mrs. Thatcher's autumn reshuffle. He will leave behind him a splendid new blueprint (in every sense of the term) for the welfare state. Someone else will have to put it into effect.

But if this seems a cynical, even hostile, account of Mr. Fowler's career at the Department of Health and Social Security, it is not intended to be — at least, not entirely. For the fact is that any fair person who is prepared momentarily to divest himself of his ideological allegiance must recognise that the future of the welfare state really does pose serious problems to any British government, whatever its political colour.

Short of some kind of British "economic miracle" which would create the kind of steep and sustained economic growth that has eluded every British govern-

effective welfare state in a civilised society. Even Labour MPs will sooner or later be forced to re-examine the principle of universality, in spite of the fact that many of them have consistently regarded it as the touchstone of the Beveridge-style welfare state.

That principle is already under threat because too many people can now see that huge sums of money are being wasted on pointless payments to people who do not need it, simply in order to save the genuinely needy from humiliation and embarrassment. It does not require mathematics at A-level to see that if such cash was not paid out, there would be more available for the needy.

But the Government's efforts to block off that particular drain on its funds have created in the best traditions of Professor Paish's shower bath, an entirely different and even more absurd drain. We now have a vast bureaucracy spread from end to end of the land, whose sole task is to dish out money to people who don't need it so that they can take it back again in taxation.

Indeed, thanks to inflation, even some of the people who genuinely do need the money are now seeing some of it snatched back from them by the ever-lengthening arm of the Inland Revenue. In this kind of madhouse, the only beneficiaries are the civil servants.

What is it that has brought us to this absurd position? I believe it can be

traced back to the evil days of the 1930s, when the Men from the Means Test terrorised entire communities in Scotland, South Wales, Tyne and the North West.

That means test was enforced with ruthless cruelty, costing every last penny available throughout whole families in order to deprive starving children of food and warmth. The experience created a folk-memory in the Labour movement which has ensured that the very mention of a means test is instantly rejected as a return to squalor and humiliation for millions of poor families.

But it need not be so. On the contrary, some form of means test has always been regarded in the Labour Party and the trades unions as central to the creation of a fair society insofar as it affects the collection of income tax and rates. There would be uproar if it were to be suggested that such taxes should not reflect relative levels of income and wealth.

The time has now come for the Labour Party to re-examine its mythology. And it happens that the advent of the computer age may well have provided it with the opportunity to do so. What is wrong with putting the entire nation's income tax returns on a single monster computer, and conducting a design version of the means test from that? It is really no more than fitting a new and efficient thermostat to Professor Paish's shower.

A sunbather yards from the Benidorm blast

PAUL KEEL reports from the beaches of Benidorm

## On the Costa calma

BENIDORM was awoken yesterday morning by dozens of small explosions. The sound reverberated round the dense cluster of hotel and flat tower blocks which rise competitively above the Mediterranean bay on the Costa Blanca. The sudden noise caused startled tourists to peer cautiously from their hotel balconies, but the waiters putting out chairs and tables in front of the restaurant bars below carried on unperturbed.

What the waiters knew, and the tourists did not, is that May 5 is a religious festival in Spain and the Spaniards, who seem to have an enthusiasm for fireworks exceeded only by the Chinese, will let them off given any excuse. Even the normally jumpy colony of feral cats in Benidorm seemed used to the commotion.

If anyone is alarmed it's the Spanish government — naturally concerned about the effect that ETA's latest bombing campaign could have on this year's tourist industry, already hit by rising prices and reports of muggings.

Even if the local ministry of tourism officials did not tell visitors about Sunday, the Cinco de Mayo, the Ministry of the Interior has drafted in hundreds of extra police officers to patrol this, and all the other, resorts on Spain's Mediterranean coast.

Observing them on the lookout for terrorists from the Basque separatist organisation, can also be a puzzling experience for visitors, judging by the attention they receive, high on the list of suspect persons in Benidorm this holiday weekend seemed to be scantily dressed young women, but the police are taking their duties more seriously: all along Benidorm's two-mile stretch of sandy beach car and personal identification checks have been a familiar sight.

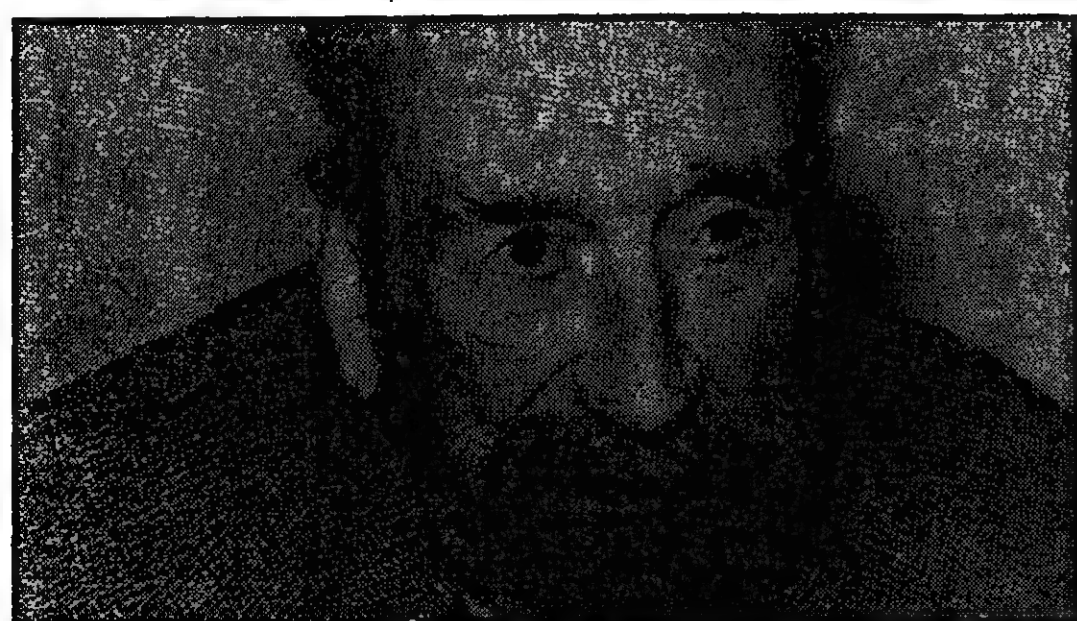
The Alicante police authorities responsible for the Costa Blanca are convinced that those responsible for the four explosions and the many more false alarms in the region so far are Vascons (Basques) living and working locally. This is one reason why the authorities hope the campaign to damage the tourist industry rather than life and limb will not be extended to the Costa del Sol, where the Vascons would find it more difficult to go underground.

"Loco" and "loco" ("mad" and "young") are the two adjectives most employed by the Spanish here to describe the ETA activists. Although concerned about the immediate effect of the movement's campaign on tourism they are inclined to shrug off its long-term significance. The front page of yesterday's edition of the Alicante-based newspaper, *Informacion*, gave most space to a story about the desecration of two graves in a local municipal cemetery.

The indigenous population's response to the present problems is matched by that of the tourists. On Saturday night in Benidorm hundreds ate and drank behind plateglass windows overlooking the beach where a bomb exploded in the early, unpopulated, hours of the morning last week.

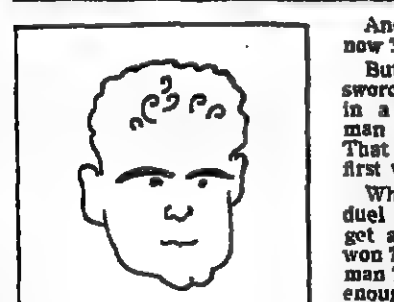
That device, containing only a few grammes of plastic explosive, would never have been heard above the discos, let alone have shattered the glass. Far more dangerous at Benidorm bars yesterday were the cocktails being dispensed to tourists in goblets the size of goldfish bowls.

While the Basque nationalist party this weekend was condemning ETA's present campaign for damaging the image of their region, expatriate Britons drinking in Benidorm's *Parrot Taverna* were less bothered. David Bickel from Surrey, a barman who has lived and worked in the resort for the last two years, yesterday summed up the feeling of many of his regulars who have retired to or bought businesses on the Costa Blanca. "Four English people were killed in a road accident around here three weeks ago. I bet that didn't make headlines in Britain, did it?"



Percy Fender: at the Oval in 1922 (right); playing for a cricketers' authors' team in 1957 (left); and as he is now (above).

## Thirty four minutes of heaven at the crease



### Terry Coleman

P. G. H. FENDER is the celebrated cricketer who in 1920 scored a first class hundred in 35 minutes, which was the fastest century ever. It is a record which has not been broken, and it is in all the books and in the memory of almost anyone who has watched or read about cricket.

But men who make legends do not always know much about them, and Mr. Fender, who is still living at the age of 92, remembers very little about his innings. This is not only because he is a great age, and old men forget. When I went to see him the other day he said that the Surrey scorer had told him the time was not 35 minutes, but 34, which as will appear, is material. But he had not realised at the time that he had made the fastest century. Indeed, he said it was not until some time afterwards — he cannot remember how long — that he did realise what he had done. And he had not kept the bat — as a man might who knew he had done a great feat with it.

Not kept it at all? "Not separately, no. I went on using it."

And he hadn't got it now? "No."

But he does still have a swordstick presented to him, in a gallant gesture, by a man he defeated in a duel. That was just before the first world war.

When I asked about this duel he said, "Oh, we'll forget about that. But he had won? He had wounded his man?" "A scratch was enough." "What were they duelling over?" "A girl."

So, he had kept the memento of that encounter but not the bat that made the hundred.

I went to see Mr. Fender because we are now at the beginning of another cricket season, because of that famous hundred, and because he is, so far as I know, the oldest Test cricketer still living, and because he is P. G. H. Fender, and played in an era when the presence of a name on the scorecard in that form gave information. He was not written down as Percy Fender, as he would now familiarly appear on an Oval scorecard (sometimes now even called programmes). His friends might have called him Percy, or George, but to the cricketing public he was P. G. H. Fender, and the initials before his name meant, of course, that he was an amateur.

He now lives in a nursing home at Exeter. He is almost blind and a bit deaf, a great tall man propped up in an armchair, looking a bit like an aged brigand. He believes his family on the paternal side were very likely Scottish outlaws, and that a stream and a property near Blair Atholl bear his name. He remembers very little of anything at all recent. Mention the West Indies and he calls to mind Challenger, a fine batsman from Barbados

who last appeared in England in 1928. But he remembers with great clarity the incidents of a lifetime ago.

As a schoolboy of 17 he played for Sussex, hadn't he? And hadn't he once played with Ranji?

"I didn't run him out," came the answer straightaway. "Yes, against the Australians, in '12." Ranji, having made 125, called the boy for a run. Fender sent him back, and Ranji was run out. And it turned out, when I checked later, that Ranji had been run out but had admitted the fault was his own.

This was about the time of the duel over the girl, and about the time Fender, who says to this day that he always wanted to be a barrister, was watching the trial of Crippen for murdering his wife.

"Yes, I was there. Well, you see, a great friend of my father was clerk of the court at the Old Bailey, and he went to watch the trial with him under the judge at any time, and I used to go quite frequently."

In the 1914 war Fender served in the Royal Flying Corps. After the war he played for Surrey, made the 35 minute century, and in 1920-21 toured Australia with the MCC. The team went out by boat, stopping everywhere, and when they reached Australia the team all ended up in quarantine for two weeks, because, as he remembers, one of the passengers who boarded at Colombo went down with something or other.

He became captain of Surrey, and once employed an American baseball coach to sharpen the county's throwing. He was in the wine business, and had his own brand of whisky, called P.G.H. One winter he toured the United States with Jack

Hubert. "I was instrumental in constructing a company which was playing in a show from one gate and the professional from another. The Way, New York and Chicago. I think it made money, just."

The Twenties were the days when a cricketer could attain the sort of popularity nowadays achieved only by pop stars and smoocher players. Fender achieved it and it did him no good. By 1924 he had played in 12 Tests. Thereafter he played in only another one, and he puts this down to Lord Harris of the MCC — "because we disagreed on most things" — and to H. D. G. Leveson Gower, president of Surrey.

In an age when amateurs generally entered the field from one gate and the professionals from another, Fender liked to lead his team out all together. He says this was not approved of. "And I asked the Surrey committee to make it the same dressing room for both, but they wouldn't. That was Leveson Gower, of course."

And Fender, while continuing as captain of Surrey, had also turned to journalism, which is enough to put any one beyond the pale. In 1926-9 he went to Australia to cover the Test series for the old Star, and also wrote a book about it, which does at times make strange reading.

This was Bradman's first series. It was also the season that Bradman made more runs in an Australian season than anyone has made before or since. But Fender, in his book, described the young man as someone who could be "relied upon to field," and said that he would "always be in the category of the brilliant, if unsound, ones."

Well, anyone can make a mistake, and it's particularly

hard luck not to think all that much of a man who became one of cricket's paramount geniuses, but I suggested to Fender that he had been just plain wrong, hadn't he?

"In a sense, yes," he said, but that was about all the concession he was going to make. Bradman, he said, had turned out to be good in his particular strikes, and had made them successfully, but Hobbs had been the better batsman.

And among the Australians, Fender had preferred Kippax? "Yes, and what was the chap who died? Jackson? (A. A. Jackson, who made 104 in his first Test). I thought Jackson was the better player."

Now Jackson's brief career had and has its many admirers, but as I sat with Fender the other day I had a feeling that, come what may, and 55 years on, he was going to stand by his perverse opinion of Bradman. He persisted in thinking not all that much of him even in 1930. Now Bradman in England in 1930 scored 974 runs in five Tests at an average of 139, but when I mentioned this season Fender said: "I don't remember an impression of Bradman in 1930, except one thing. In the Oval match against Surrey he was dropped at short leg before he was in double figures."

How many did he then make? "Oh, he made a hundred, I expect." What he made was 52 not out, one of six innings over 200 he made that season.

Fender also played some part in the bodyline controversy of 1932-33, when the bowling of Larwood and Voce, under the England captain Jardine, so menaced the persons of the Australian batsmen as nearly to start a war between Britain and her loyal Dominion. For an anal-

ysis of Fender's part in this, one had best go, as I have gone for this, to many other things, to Richard Streeton's scholarly book, *P.G.H. Fender: a Biography*.

But, simply, the fact is that Fender and Jardine were great friends, that Fender was known as a mighty shrewd and sharp thinker on how to get your opponent out, and that Fender publicly took Jardine's part.

When that series was won and the MCC embarrassed by the furore, and when the time came for the Australians next to tour England in 1934, Jardine wrote to the MCC as Fender puts it, "with great dignity and magnificent disdain," saying he didn't want to be considered as a player again, let alone as captain.

"He was sick of all the rows," says Fender.

Very well, but what about the idea of leg theory bowling itself? Was it a good idea? As far as I was concerned, it was more or less accidental. You see, he (Larwood) was a very fast bowler, and every now and again he would bowl from wide of the crease, and the ball would come across your body and if it missed one bit it would hit the other bit." Here Mr. Fender, in his arm chair, placed his hand over his heart to show where.

What about the batsman getting hit? "Well, he shouldn't be standing in the wrong place." Mr. Fender said he had played against Larwood six times a season, two county matches, two Gentlemen and Players, and a couple of festival games, and he never got hit.

The only time I have seen Mr. Fender before was in Melbourne at the Centenary Test match in 1977, when he was 80 and with many

other former England players. But he did not remember that extraordinary match. Nor did he remember any thing about a man called O'Shaughnessy except that a newspaper once brought O'Shaughnessy to see him. O'Shaughnessy is a Lancashire batsman who in 1933, having been bowled balls to hit, to encourage a declaration, made a century also in 36 minutes, thus equalling the record Mr. Fender remembers nothing about their meeting.

But Mr. Fender does remember, and then told me in detail about it, how he played on the lawn at Melrose, Holland Road, Brighton, with his two uncles and their father. He was six or seven. They gave him a tennis racket, and they played cricket, with a tennis ball. And the county ground at Hove was only five minutes away, and he remembers Millward, the captain of Brighton Brunswick, and he remembers the man who ran the nursery at the county ground. And then we came to a catch he once made. That must have been much later.

"I remember," he said, "one catch I made which surprised even me. I was fielding at third slip, and first out one downwards. I reached for it, and it stuck. I didn't really know it was catch until after the event."

After the events of a life, the things that stick in P.G.H. Fender's mind — as appeared in that hour's conversation in Exeter — were that catch, a preference for young Jackson over young Bradman, tennis balls on the lawn, and the man who ran the nursery at Hove. Not his legendary hundred at all, though he does say the Surrey scorer told him it was made in 34 minutes, not 35.



**KEN LIVINGSTONE**

## Why the opposition can't count on a victory in the bag

Ivor Crewe is Professor of Government at the University of Essex. He is grateful to BBC Newsnight and to Anglia TV for allowing him to use the county election results they collected.











Paul Fitzpatrick on the Silk Cut Challenge Cup final at Wembley

## Kenny's crowning glory



WIGAN (16) 28  
Tries:  
Ferguson (2)  
Kenny  
Gill  
Edwards  
Goals:  
Gill (3)  
Stephenson

HULL (8) 24  
Tries:  
James  
Evans  
Leulualu (2)  
Divity  
Goals:  
Crooks (2)

BRETT KENNY's first act at the end of a compelling Silk Cut Challenge Cup final at Wembley on Saturday was to seek out Peter Sterling and place a consoling arm around the shoulders of his Parramatta colleague who has sunk to his haunches, head buried deep into his chest.

There was no more a sense of triumph in Kenny than in Arthur Mailey when he bowled his idol, Victor Trumper, only compassion for a player who had drained himself of energy in an attempt to realise an ambition. It was a poignant scene, quickly and crudely disrupted as the first of the post-match interviews, but it captured the emotion and chivalry of a stirring, memorable conflict.

Kenny will return home to Sydney as the winner of the coveted Lance Todd Trophy, the first Australian to be so honoured, and he will do so to the sort of praise from colleagues and opponents alike that is reserved for the truly great player. Kenny distinguished himself in three Australian Grand Finals for Parramatta, and proved at Wembley that his extraordinary gifts were intended for the very best theatres.

He does not intend to return to England to play club rugby though that pressure has been placed on him from coming back with the 1986 Kangaroos, and his decision will leave Wigan's followers with a deep sense of loss.

Nor are we likely to see next season. Sterlings who might well have deprived Kenny of the Todd award if Hull's courageous late retaliation had not run out of time, it took Sterling a long while to emerge from his emotionally-drained state, but by the time he was tying the knot in his tie he was speaking again with the spirit that makes him an exceptional competitor. He would dearly love another crack at Wembley.

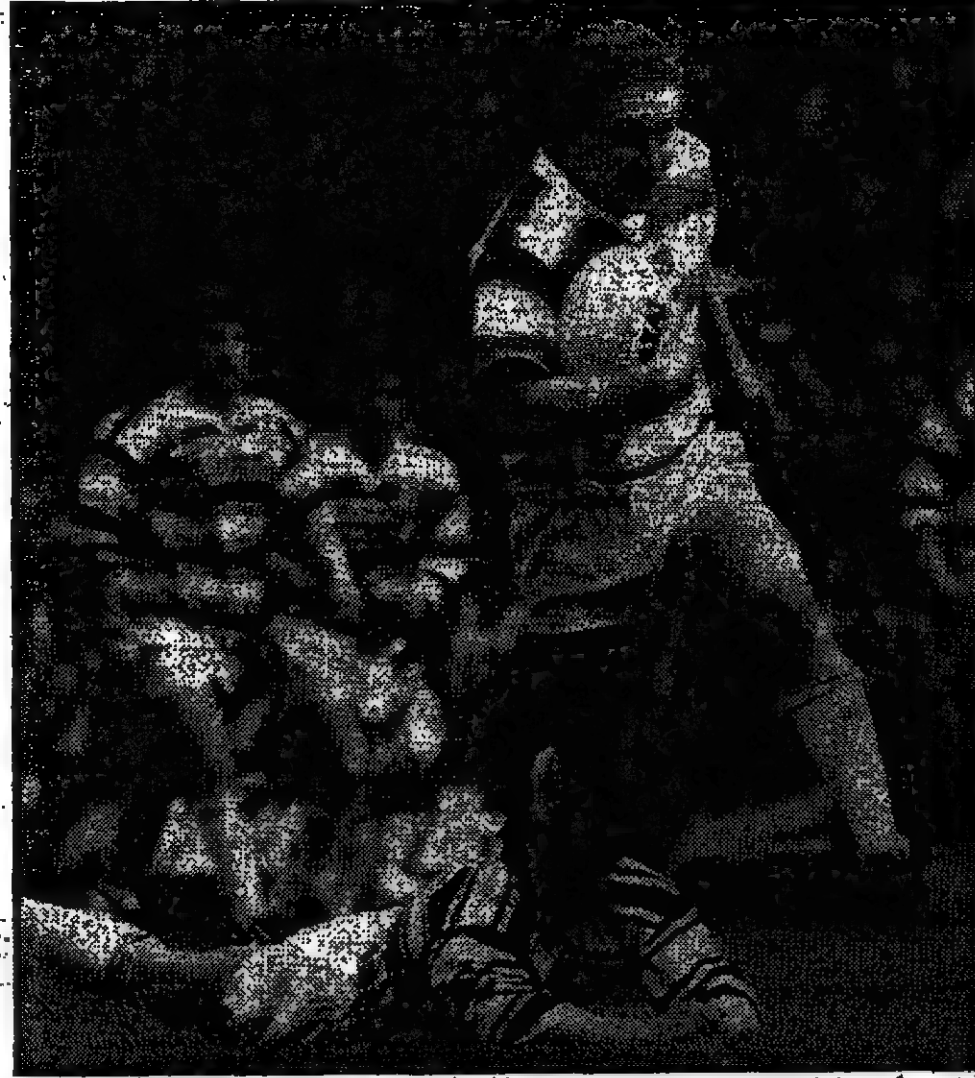
Kenny was the decisive, though far from exclusive, influence in Wigan making reparation for their failure of the year before against Widnes. He scored one try that showed him at his superlative best, moving effortlessly through the full cover after taking Mick Ford's pass from the halfway line. He also produced decisive passes in three of Wigan's four other tries.

But superb orchestrating is all very well if the response is not forthcoming. It was Wigan must have blessed every penny they spent on flying in John Ferguson for the game. He arrived on Tuesday, and left for Sydney again yesterday, and squeezed into his breathless schedule were two splendid tries, one in each half. Little wonder that Wigan people rate him the best since Billy Boston.

The entertaining and irrepressible Gill also emphasised how dangerous Wigan were when the ball was moved wide. He scored a long-range try down the left wing in the dying seconds of the first half, outstripping Kemble, after Kenny and Stephenson had opened up the opportunity for him, and helping to take Wigan into an interval lead of 16-8.

In their four visits to Wembley in the Eighties, Hull have probably not played better than this but there were departments of weakness, there were lost opportunities and there were crucial moments of vulnerability.

James who was playing Rugby Union for Aberavon earlier in the season and is emerging a tough, determined winger, made the most of a gap created for him by emerging Mungleton and Kemble to help put Hull six points in the lead in the 11th minute. But after a quarter-hour, in which Wigan were scarcely able to break through Hull's defence, Hull still led only 8-0, and two minutes later Wigan were



STEPPING OUT... Wigan's Shaun Edwards leaves the Hull defence trailing as he bursts through for a try

back on terms.

There was disappointment in the Hull camp that they had not collected enough points in that opening spell to have settled the matter. Instead, it was Wigan, drawing inspiration from a burgeoning Kenny and an energetic Ford, who started to dictate affairs. An encouraging lead at the interval appeared to have been stretched to a decisive one three minutes after half-time when James betrayed his lack of experience by knocking on when under no pressure.

Wigan took the scrum, Ford fed Kenny and Edwards came bursting on to the stand-off pass to score just before the half. Sterling must have felt the game sliding away at that

point, but within two minutes his remorseless diagonal run had opened a way for Evans to keep Hull in touch at 22-12 down. Then Wigan seemed to have put themselves beyond catching when O'Hara made a despairing attempt to gather Sterling's pass. Ferguson plucked up the loose ball and, in spite of twirling a hamstring along the way, streaked past the unhappy Kemble.

There followed the most gripping period of the contest as Hull remorselessly forced their way back into contention. Norton called on every ounce of his experience and Sterling on every drop of his energy, and Wigan perhaps suddenly made to feel what a long, tiring season it had been.

begin to buckle at the knees.

Norton and Rose sent in Leulualu for a 'walk-in' try. Sterling and Divity were going over from close range, and then Leulualu broke clear from midfield to score a third try in only 12 minutes. One more blow and Wigan might have sunk to the canvas and not been able to stand up. Luckily for them, Schofield was unable to add the goal points to either of the last two tries; lucky for them, too, they had only four more minutes to survive. Even the nervous Kenny thought they were the longest of his life.

Small wonder, then, that the Wigan players, who were watching on television, surely their applications will be in the post to somewhere up

## A code worth cracking

THE COMPARISON of a code worth cracking is a fitting one for the Rugby Union's patronising salute to its brother in the League. Surely every man agrees on that outside the blinds of South-west London's suburban bunker — but I must say you could twig after Saturday's salutary show — why the Rugby Leaguers were dismissive in the autumn about Mark Ella, the Wallaby tourist who so inspired the state of the Union. He would not get a game for his country if he changed codes, said the RL boys.

Saturday's opposing half-backs happened to be blood-brothers. If Kenny deserved to be man of the match, his compatriot, Sterling, was president of the day.

Kenny, at out-half, can sell a dummy with the twitch of an eyebrow. He stands on the periphery, uninterested, fingering his top lip, wondering what on the television

then, of a sudden, he can double-declutch about six times in four strides as he sweeps away from defenders.

Starting was everything I have been told, and more low-down, straw-mapped, a workaday scurrier, you think just perky on the look-out for the odd quick single like a Clive Radley, and then out of the blue he is drawing in two, three, even five great thundering tanks into the tackle, and at the very moment he is clattered pops out the perfect pass, short, long or whatever, and his man is in the clear.

The Wigan were set off on more fierce than a Biggin Hill bank holiday. If their Union counterparts in England like Underwood, Smith or Trick — who honestly tell you they go whole weekends without a pass were watching on television, surely their applications will be in the post to somewhere up



ABORIGINE FLYER... The ageing John Ferguson in full flow to the Hull try line

north with a first-class stamp.

Gill, on one Wigan wing, paddled the spine every time he got going and, on the other, the Aborigine, Ferguson, kept going off like an arrow.

Like Basil D'Oliveira Ferguson is a leading sportsman, a tale to the big-time. Like Basil, who stayed 34 for years and years until Bill Frimall, ever meticulous, blew the game on his third certificate. John is happy to remain 30, some say he is coming up to his tenth 30th birthday. That obviously offends the Australian national selectors, who have yet to give him a cap, though he has long been an answer. Sunday's match was his 50th, with 59,501 more voters on Saturday.

It was a glorious day as well for some now less electrically charged, old men.

The 50th Wembley final was preceded by a touching salute to and parade of 48 of the game's epic performers — from Henry Coates, the tiny Dewsbury darter, who came down for the first metropolitan visit in 1929, through such as Markham, Rissman, Bewan, Boston, Karalins and the wily old Forges.

As the proud 49ers stood there, bald and bony, the hymn Abide With Me swept over them, and I looked down and thought how some even had been marked traitor to their cause — the likes who had gone from the Union like Arthur Lloyd, who left the black Wales of 50 years ago and more, his namesake, Reg, who defected from Neath in 1927, Trevor Foster, from Newport, right up to the legendary Lewis Jones and Dai Watkins.

David Davies reports from Milan

## Pinero's turning point

## GOLF

For Madrid, read Milan. Manuel Pinero, winner last week of the Spanish Open in his country's capital, won the Italian Open yesterday after a third successive 66 over the Molinetta course.

With a first round of 68 he had a total of 267, 21 under par, to beat the man who came third last week, Sam Torrance, by one shot. He started with a closing 66, was third, but Severiano Ballesteros, who on Saturday had eight successive birdies in a 64, was a different player yesterday. At the 10th, he hit his drive into a tennis court instead of the fairway and took a double bogey six. He claimed to have ricked his neck at the 11th and struggled on to finish joint fifth with his countryman, Jose Maria Canizares.

If anything Pinero, who won

14,500, played better this week than last. He has rediscovered his enthusiasm for the game after two years when not only did he not win, he barely cared about not winning. But last year, when he could do no better than 35th in the Order of Merit, his pride was hurt, and he forced himself back on to the practice ground.

The tournament turned around the turn. Pinero had started with six straight pars and was, therefore, 15 under par on the seventh tee. On the 13th tee, he was 20 under par and Torrance, who had himself hit four birdies in that stretch, was two behind because he also bogeyed the 10th.

The long seventh was important to Pinero because he drove into rough, drew a bad lie and still needed a seven hole to finish at a hole where most of the field were expecting to get up in two. But he hit the shot to 12 feet, holed the birdie putt and went on to hole putts of six and

eight feet at the next two holes as well.

Torrance, playing as well now as at any time in his life, still had a slight left to him. He birdied the 15th and 18th, both with putts of around 15 feet, missed one of 10 feet at the 17th to take the lead and then saw Pinero hit a superb eight iron into the 18th green, finishing only four feet away.

"It was left to right, down-hill and awful," said Pinero afterwards. But he holed it with the firmest of strokes and his total won, by three strokes, 12,000 more than he did in the whole of last year.

ITALIAN OPEN (Milan) — Final Score (54 holes, 18 holes, 36 holes, 54 holes, 72 holes, 90 holes, 108 holes, 126 holes, 144 holes, 162 holes, 180 holes, 198 holes, 216 holes, 234 holes, 252 holes, 270 holes, 288 holes, 306 holes, 324 holes, 342 holes, 360 holes, 378 holes, 396 holes, 414 holes, 432 holes, 450 holes, 468 holes, 486 holes, 504 holes, 522 holes, 540 holes, 558 holes, 576 holes, 594 holes, 612 holes, 630 holes, 648 holes, 666 holes, 684 holes, 702 holes, 720 holes, 738 holes, 756 holes, 774 holes, 792 holes, 810 holes, 828 holes, 846 holes, 864 holes, 882 holes, 900 holes, 918 holes, 936 holes, 954 holes, 972 holes, 990 holes, 1008 holes, 1026 holes, 1044 holes, 1062 holes, 1080 holes, 1098 holes, 1116 holes, 1134 holes, 1152 holes, 1170 holes, 1188 holes, 1206 holes, 1224 holes, 1242 holes, 1260 holes, 1278 holes, 1296 holes, 1314 holes, 1332 holes, 1350 holes, 1368 holes, 1386 holes, 1404 holes, 1422 holes, 1440 holes, 1458 holes, 1476 holes, 1494 holes, 1512 holes, 1530 holes, 1548 holes, 1566 holes, 1584 holes, 1602 holes, 1620 holes, 1638 holes, 1656 holes, 1674 holes, 1692 holes, 1710 holes, 1728 holes, 1746 holes, 1764 holes, 1782 holes, 1800 holes, 1818 holes, 1836 holes, 1854 holes, 1872 holes, 1890 holes, 1908 holes, 1926 holes, 1944 holes, 1962 holes, 1980 holes, 1998 holes, 2016 holes, 2034 holes, 2052 holes, 2070 holes, 2088 holes, 2106 holes, 2124 holes, 2142 holes, 2160 holes, 2178 holes, 2196 holes, 2214 holes, 2232 holes, 2250 holes, 2268 holes, 2286 holes, 2304 holes, 2322 holes, 2340 holes, 2358 holes, 2376 holes, 2394 holes, 2412 holes, 2430 holes, 2448 holes, 2466 holes, 2484 holes, 2502 holes, 2520 holes, 2538 holes, 2556 holes, 2574 holes, 2592 holes, 2610 holes, 2628 holes, 2646 holes, 2664 holes, 2682 holes, 2700 holes, 2718 holes, 2736 holes, 2754 holes, 2772 holes, 2790 holes, 2808 holes, 2826 holes, 2844 holes, 2862 holes, 2880 holes, 2898 holes, 2916 holes, 2934 holes, 2952 holes, 2970 holes, 2988 holes, 3006 holes, 3024 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holes, 4536 holes, 4554 holes, 4572 holes, 4590 holes, 4608 holes, 4626 holes, 4644 holes, 4662 holes, 4680 holes, 4698 holes, 4716 holes, 4734 holes, 4752 holes, 4770 holes, 4788 holes, 4806 holes, 4824 holes, 4842 holes, 4860 holes, 4878 holes, 4896 holes, 4914 holes, 4932 holes, 4950 holes, 4968 holes, 4986 holes, 5004 holes, 5022 holes, 5040 holes, 5058 holes, 5076 holes, 5094 holes, 5112 holes, 5130 holes, 5148 holes, 5166 holes, 5184 holes, 5202 holes, 5220 holes, 5238 holes, 5256 holes, 5274 holes, 5292 holes, 5310 holes, 5328 holes, 5346 holes, 5364 holes, 5382 holes, 5400 holes, 5418 holes, 5436 holes, 5454 holes, 5472 holes, 5490 holes, 5508 holes, 5526 holes, 5544 holes, 5562 holes, 5580 holes, 5598 holes, 5616 holes, 5634 holes, 5652 holes, 5670 holes, 5688 holes, 5706 holes, 5724 holes, 5742 holes, 5760 holes, 5778 holes, 5796 holes, 5814 holes, 5832 holes, 5850 holes, 5868 holes, 5886 holes, 5904 holes, 5922 holes, 5940 holes, 5958 holes, 5976 holes, 5994 holes, 6012 holes, 6030 holes, 6048 holes, 6066 holes, 6084 holes, 6102 holes, 6120 holes, 6138 holes, 6156 holes, 6174 holes, 6192 holes, 6210 holes, 6228 holes, 6246 holes, 6264 holes, 6282 holes, 6300 holes, 6318 holes, 6336 holes, 6354 holes, 6372 holes, 6390 holes, 6408 holes, 6426 holes, 6444 holes, 6462 holes, 6480 holes, 6498 holes, 6516 holes, 6534 holes, 6552 holes, 6570 holes, 6588 holes, 6606 holes, 6624 holes, 6642 holes, 6660 holes, 6678 holes, 6696 holes, 6714 holes, 6732 holes, 6750 holes, 6768 holes, 6786 holes, 6804 holes, 6822 holes, 6840 holes, 6858 holes, 6876 holes, 6894 holes, 6912 holes, 6930 holes, 6948 holes, 6966 holes, 6984 holes, 7002 holes, 7020 holes, 7038 holes, 7056 holes, 7074 holes, 7092 holes, 7110 holes, 7128 holes, 7146 holes, 7164 holes, 7182 holes, 7200 holes, 7218 holes, 7236 holes, 7254 holes, 7272 holes, 7290 holes, 7308 holes, 7326 holes, 7344 holes, 7362 holes, 7380 holes, 7398 holes, 7416 holes, 7434 holes, 7452 holes, 7470 holes, 7488 holes, 7506 holes, 7524 holes, 7542 holes, 7560 holes, 7578 holes, 7596 holes, 7614 holes, 7632 holes, 7650 holes, 7668 holes, 7686 holes, 7704 holes, 7722 holes, 7740 holes, 7758 holes, 7776 holes, 7794 holes, 7812 holes, 7830 holes, 7848 holes, 7866 holes, 7884 holes, 7902 holes, 7920 holes, 7938 holes, 7956 holes, 7974 holes, 7992 holes, 8010 holes, 8028 holes, 8046 holes, 8064 holes, 8082 holes, 8100 holes, 8118 holes, 8136 holes, 8154 holes, 8172 holes, 8190 holes, 8208 holes, 8226 holes, 8244 holes, 8262 holes, 8280 holes, 8298 holes, 8316 holes, 8334 holes, 8352 holes, 8370 holes, 8388 holes, 8406 holes, 8424 holes, 8442 holes, 8460 holes, 8478 holes, 8496 holes, 8514 holes, 8532 holes, 8550 holes, 8568 holes, 8586 holes, 8604 holes, 8622 holes, 8640 holes, 8658 holes, 8676 holes, 8694 holes, 8712 holes, 8730 holes, 8748 holes, 8766 holes, 8784 holes, 8802 holes, 8820 holes, 8838 holes, 8856 holes, 8874 holes, 8892 holes, 8910 holes, 8928 holes, 8946 holes, 8964 holes, 8982 holes, 9000 holes, 9018 holes, 9036 holes, 9054 holes, 9072 holes, 9090 holes, 9108 holes, 9126 holes, 9144 holes, 9162 holes, 9180 holes, 9198 holes, 9216 holes, 9234 holes, 9252 holes, 9270 holes, 9288 holes, 9306 holes, 9324 holes, 9342 holes, 9360 holes, 9378 holes, 9396 holes, 9414 holes, 9432 holes, 9450 holes, 9468 holes, 9486 holes, 9504 holes, 9522 holes, 9540 holes, 9558 holes, 9576 holes, 9594 holes, 9612 holes, 9630 holes, 9648 holes, 9666 holes, 9684 holes, 9702 holes, 9720 holes, 9738 holes, 9756 holes, 9774 holes, 9792 holes, 9810 holes, 9828 holes, 9846 holes, 9864 holes, 9882 holes, 9900 holes, 9918 holes, 9936 holes, 9954 holes, 9972 holes, 9990 holes, 10008 holes, 10026 holes, 10044 holes, 10062 holes, 10080 holes, 10098 holes, 10116 holes, 10134 holes, 10152 holes, 10170 holes, 10188 holes, 10206 holes, 10224 holes, 10242 holes, 10260 holes, 10278 holes, 10296 holes, 10314 holes, 10332 holes, 10350 holes, 10368 holes, 10386 holes, 10404 holes, 10422 holes, 10440 holes, 10458 holes, 10476 holes, 10494 holes, 10512 holes, 10530 holes, 10548 holes, 10566 holes, 10584 holes, 10602 holes, 10620 holes, 10638 holes, 10656 holes, 10674 holes, 10692 holes, 10710 holes, 10728 holes, 10746 holes, 10764 holes, 10782 holes, 10800 holes, 10818 holes, 10836 holes, 10854 holes, 10872 holes, 10890 holes, 10908 holes, 10926 holes, 10944 holes, 10962 holes, 10980 holes, 11000 holes, 11020 holes, 11040 holes, 11060 holes, 11080 holes, 11100 holes, 11120 holes, 11140 holes, 11160 holes, 11180 holes, 11200 holes, 11220 holes, 11240 holes, 11260 holes, 11280 holes, 11300 holes, 11320 holes, 11340 holes, 11360 holes, 11380 holes, 11400 holes, 11420 holes, 11440 holes, 11460 holes, 11480 holes, 11500 holes, 11520 holes, 11540 holes, 11560 holes, 11580 holes, 11600 holes, 11620 holes, 11640 holes, 11660 holes, 11680 holes, 11700 holes, 11720 holes, 11740 holes, 11760 holes, 11780 holes, 11800 holes, 11820 holes, 11840 holes, 11860 holes, 11880 holes, 11900 holes, 11920 holes, 11940 holes, 11960 holes, 11980 holes, 12000 holes.

David Irvine reports from Hamburg

## Mecir's little miracle

## TENNIS

Miloslav Mecir's three-day rout of Sweden's young aristocrats at the German Open — Joakim Nystrom in the quarters, Mats Wilander in the semis and an exquisite execution of Henrik Sundstrom in yesterday's final — heralded and perhaps in the nick of time, the emergence of a new, exciting force in men's tennis.

It was in Philadelphia last January where he beat Mecir for the US Professional Indoor title, that John McEnroe said of the Czech 20-year-old: "If he improves his volley he could be really good." In Hamburg Mecir displayed what could only be described as the Midas touch in winning 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

Not only his champions, and for his triumph falling in the untimed warm-up session. Second was world champion Eddie Lawson on the Marlboro Yamaha, with Frenchman

## Peter Clifford at Jarama

## Thumbs up for pushy Spencer

## MOTOR CYCLING

Freddie Spencer rode a hero's race to win the Spanish Grand Prix at Jarama, near Madrid, yesterday after damaging his thigh falling in the untimed warm-up session. Second was world champion Eddie Lawson on the Marlboro Yamaha, with Frenchman

him. All were equally demoralised. Wilander's admission — "I simply didn't know what to do or where to run" — said it all. Mecir wove a web of deception which was classic in its simplicity and style.

Jeremy Bates, beaten in the last two finals of the LTA Spring Satellite Circuit, was finally victorious when he beat the 12-year-old Swede, Christer Almqvist, 7-5, 6-4 in the Sutton final on Saturday. Bates, the British number four, now goes to the top of the league above the Australian, Simon Youl.

What sets Mecir apart from others who from time to time upset the odds — and it was an unseeded Spaniard, Joan Aguilar, who won Hamburg — is that his Grand Prix title was gained indoors after a first final appearance in Australia on grass.

Technically, Mecir's game and instincts are better suited to faster surfaces. But on the damp, often hazy Hamburg courts he showed remarkable adaptation and, by his speed of movement, great time when others were forced to hurry.

Like Nystrom and Wilander he found himself wrong-footed or stranded. When he tried to go to the net he was lobbed. Mecir always had an answer. Sundstrom claimed he was not moving well. Had he been a racehorse, he said, they would have returned him to the stables.

Mecir's victory, particularly bearing in mind his opponent's high rankings, should guarantee him a seeding at the French Open Championships. Two questions arise. Can he maintain such a high level? And how good will he be when he gets to Wimbledon?

RUGBY UNION

David Frost

## Wasps' sweet sevens

The Middlesex Sevens, won by Wasps who beat Nottingham 25-6 in the final, fully lived up to their reputation on Saturday by providing an hour of almost non-stop entertainment for a crowd of more than 50,000 at Twickenham.

There was the usual exaggerated encouragement for the less fashionable clubs and the arrival of London Welsh on the pitch was greeted by the customary boos, just like the ritual welcome for the villain in a pantomime. The Welsh, in fact, made only one appearance, beaten in the first round by Harlequins who looked the most dangerous seven in the tournament.

Harlequins were unlucky to be knocked out, 14-12, in a semi-final against Nottingham which was interrupted by a male streaker. This one was brought to earth by the referee, George Graham, a policeman and former front-row forward, with one of the firmest tackles of the afternoon.

Nottingham had tall forwards and clever runners in Moon, Hodgkinson and Martin, but they did not play the sevens game as well as Harlequins or Heriot's. They suffered for this lack of technique in the final when Wasps, who had subtle Sevens players in Rose, Smith, Cullen and Williams, gave Cardus the opportunities to show his swerve and strength of running.

There were numerous other diversions such as a pitch invasion and the sight of a posse of policemen moving into the South terrace to make several arrests. It certainly looks as if the time is not far distant when Twickenham will erect fences round the pitch.

Wasps' R. Cardus (Capt), R. Fellow, M. Williams, J. Cullen, R. Smith, D. Foster, M. Rose, Nottingham: A. Martin, T. Bennett, S. Hodgkinson, F. Moon, S. Hughes, B. Moore (Capt), G. Stokes, Harlequins: R. Cardus (Capt), R. Fellow, M. Williams, J. Cullen, R. Smith, D. Foster, M. Rose.

## HOCKEY

Pat Rowley

## Welsh take twin blow

Wales are out of contention for a place in next year's World Cup which reduces their goalkeeper may be out of the English Cup semi-finals in a fortnight.

Simon Rees of Hounslow, adopting the current practice of goalkeepers lying full length across the path of penalty corner shots, was saved from serious injury by his head mask in the 2-0 defeat by Belgium in their qualifier in Brussels yesterday.

Rees took the full force of a corner shot on his mask and the crack could be heard all over the ground. He was taken to hospital and fortunately needed only stitches in a cut chin.

International Hockey Federation officials have expressed grave fears which reduce the number of defence players involved from six to five. This change becomes operative on July 1.

Belgium had already converted two early penalty corners through their goalkeeper, when Rees was hurt. Wales, led by Andy Western, found scoring beyond them in a game they needed to win. Only the Belgians now go forward.

Our Correspondent

## Van double delivery

East Grinstead from the Truman South League, last year's winners of the EA Cup, yesterday captured the Inter-League Championship at the Prescott Sports Centre, Merseyside.

In an exciting final they repeated their 1984 Cup success against Slough 2-1, thanks to a splendid team effort and outstanding performances from Richmond Leman and Brum Van Asselt, who scored both goals.

Grinstead went ahead when a quickly-taken free-hit by Richard Leman in the 22nd minute found brother James moving the ball into the circle for Van Asselt to score at his second attempt.

Five minutes later Slough's goalkeeper Paul Loudon was suspended for a despairing tackle outside his circle but Grinstead failed to take advantage. Indeed it was depleted Slough who scored next — after 30 minutes, when Ravinder Lally converted Ken Partridge's centre with the Grinstead defence wide open.

Van Asselt put Grinstead back into the lead following a penalty corner two minutes from the interval but after it, Slough were restored to full strength, forced two quick penalty corners and looked extremely menacing until they had a second man, Manjiv Flora, suspended.

Only desperate defence now prevented further scoring at both ends. Chris Maskery's snap shot for Slough was bravely saved by David Payne, then James Leman hit wide when well placed after eluding a crunching Barber tackle. In a tight semi-final Van Asselt also scored as Grinstead beat Slough 2-1. Graham Skinner replied for the West champions.

Miss Stewart overcame her

despite taking an eccentric route to the green of the vital par-five hole. While Miss Thompson scored with full immaculate shots, Miss Stewart played a marvellous



## David Lacey

Practical to the last, Howard Kendall, the Everton manager, has stressed that "there will be no laps of

desert. Everton won the game with a goal from Andy Gray after 25 minutes, an untidy affair in which Sharp's low cross brushed Lyons's studs before reaching Gray whose horribly sliced shot had Hodge going the wrong way. But it was during the last five minutes of the first half that they showed why they are where they are and they did so, moreover, on their own goalline.

It is hard to imagine any other First Division team surviving such pressure. During that spell you knew that the season had produced the right team as Champions. Gray's goal, Sharp's capacity for coming back to win the ball and hold it skilfully, the sheer industry of Reid as well as his vision, the clean cut style of Stewart, the vigour of the new recruits, Evans and Mountfield — who covered superbly as Ratcliffe struggled with a groin strain — and the stability that Sheedy and Steven gave the


Why indeed? Just consider Everton's record since the last day of 1983 when after a goalless draw at

ent, is the hardest job of all. Ask Don Howe. Kendall provided the components of the present Everton side but was

This is the sort of straw that West Ham must cling to following Saturday's 5-1 defeat at West Bromwich. Fail-

Smith, Lyons, Madden, Marwood (Stamford 80 min), Blair, Varadi, Chapman, Shelton, Ewerton. — Southall: Stevens, Van der Haave, Raulcliffe, Mountfield, Reid, Stevens. — Watford: Gray, Bracewell, Shedy. — Referee—K. A. Roddick (Whitley Bay).

# Millar climbs higher



## Half an hour of Hammer horror

Fortunately for West Ham, good news followed hard on

Hunt and a resurgent Mackenzie, in particular, revelled in the space to share three goals and help another midfielder, the substitute Greallish, to another. Nicky Cross struck for the strikers' department.

**LOSING GROUND** . . . Huddle and Spurs pull away from Coventry at White Hart Lane

**Erlend Clouston — Sunderland 0, Aston Villa 4**

# Roker's rock-bottom protest

Sunderland's decline this year has been horrendous. They have only scored two league goals at home: they

Botched tackle followed. Botched pass followed botched shot. With extraordinary tim-

Sunderland, Turner, Venison, Pickering,  
Jewett, Daniel, Agnew (Armstrong, 46 min),  
Gayle, Wallace, Hodgson, Cummings, Walker,  
Acton Villa: Poole, Williams, Dorigo,  
Bradley, Glover, McMahon, Birch, Gibson,  
Withe, Cowans, Walters (Kerr, 73 min).  
Referee: N. Glover (Charley).

## SOCCKER IN BRIEF

**PETER DAVENPORT**, Nottingham Forest's England striker, confirmed yesterday that he has signed a new contract to keep him at the club for the next three years. His current contract ends this season and several clubs, including Everton and Liverpool, have expressed an interest in the Merseysider. At his Birkenhead home yesterday he said: "It needed a lot of heart-searching before I finally made up my mind on Saturday. Brian Clough was the first to come in, top football and I feel I owe it to him to stay at the club."

gan measures proposed by the Scottish FA and League. The Old Firm have joined forces in an attempt to limit the powers of a special joint disciplinary commission, due to be approved at the SFA annual meeting in a week's time.

**SHEFFIELD UNITED**, whose match at Huddersfield on Saturday was postponed because of a flu bug left them with only 10 fit players, have scrambled together a 13-strong squad for today's home game with Blackburn. United's manager, Ian Porterfield held a head count yesterday and found he could muster up 13 players, including four who would not normally be in the team.

## SAILING

### Bob Fisher in Antigua

# Unstoppable Airbus

Keith Miller's Swan 46 rackerjack IX was sixth in class II in the final race, but was a result that put her in third place overall in her division, the best performance by a British boat at the regatta. She also won the trophy for the best Swan. The class was won by Connie D from Venezuela. She is J35, one of the fastest boats in her class, a fact that is favoured by the Caribbean Yachting Association's handicap rules under which the week is run.

## WEEKEND SOCCER RESULTS

[illegible]

## Robert Armstrong finds farce and loathing at the Irish Cup final

# Oval war of the wildlife

Glentoran, otherwise known as The Glens or the Cock and Hens, have a proud tradition of building teams of mixed religion, hence the banner that reads "SuperGlens Play Soccer Not Religion." They also import players from the League of Ireland south of the border, setting them even further apart from

A few shafts of humour pierced the gloom. Glentworth fans released a strutting cockerel on to the pitch, just as Spurs' supporters sometimes used to do before a North London derby. But the lively pig, wearing a natty blue coat, was a surprise innovation intended to some

Glentoran manager, Billy Johnston, remarked: "It was war — it was always going to be war."

**Glentoran**: Glendon: Mullin (23 mm).  
 Milford: Gibson (41).  
 Glentoran: Patterson. Mellif. Leeman.  
 Corryso. Dineo. Cleary. Stewart. Brewers.  
 Landed. Mulish. Cogan.  
 Landed. Dineo. Mellif. Moore. Crawford.  
 Glendon. Gibson. Jeffery. McKee. Dolans.  
 McKenna. Anderson (Murray, 75 in.).  
 Referee: R. Stewart (Belfast).

class II was sixth in the final race, but was a result that put her in third place overall in her division, the best performance by a British boat at the regatta. She also won the trophy for the best Swan. The class was won by Connie D, from Venezuela. She is a J35, one of the lightest boats in her class, a fact that is favoured by the Caribbean Yachting Association.



Maurice Hamilton at Imola

# Prost ruled out in chaos

**MOTOR RACING**

Victory in the San Marino Grand Prix was finally awarded to Elio de Angelis of Italy long after the Lotus driver had left the Imola circuit in the belief that he had finished second to the McLaren of Alain Prost.

The McLaren was disqualified for infringing the minimum weight limits at post-race scrutineering and, in some ways, the decision seemed appropriate after an event which had seen Prost steal an apparent victory at the end of a chaotic race.

Thierry Boutsen was classified second ahead of Patrick Tambay's Renault after the Belgian driver's Arrows-BMW. His fuel tank dry, straddled the finishing line to Niki Lauda (McLaren) and Nigel Mansell (Williams) also struggled to reach the finish to take fourth and fifth places.

De Angelis's victory, the second win in succession for Lotus, was some consolation for the British team after Ayrton Senna lost the lead four laps from the finish. Stefan Johansson then held the lead for half a lap before his Ferrari coasted to a halt and allowed Prost to claim what should have been his second win of the season.

Prost's careful calculations saw his car run out of fuel as he made his way back to the pits but, what appeared to be an error by his team meant that the Frenchman was eliminated after his car was found

to be four kilograms below the legal limit.

Prost had never been lower than fourth from the start and he took third place from de Angelis on lap 12 of the 60 lap race. An electrical problem on Michele Alboreto's Ferrari allowed Prost to move into second place 11 laps later and, within three laps, he had begun to attack Senna.

The Brazilian, showing all the skills which brought him victory in Portugal two weeks ago, withstood the pressure magnificently and Prost elected to drop back and conserve his fuel.

Johansson, meanwhile, had the crowd on its feet as he worked his way through from 15th place, the Ferrari driver taking third place from de Angelis with a brilliant move on lap 50. Prost offered no resistance four laps later and the Swedish driver suddenly found himself leading as Senna ran out of fuel.

Johansson suffered the same fate a few miles later and Prost's cunning drive appeared to have paid off as he took the lead for the first time, three laps from the end.

Nelson Piquet lost what would ultimately have been third place when his Brabham ground to a halt on the last lap and the chance allowed Mansell to drive into the championship points for the second race in succession.

Derek Warwick was classified 10th after suffering a slow puncture on his Renault while a similar problem for Martin Brundle kept the Tyrrell driver in ninth place. Jonathan Palmer failed to take the start when his Zakspeed stopped on the warm-up lap with an engine problem.

Sandy Sutherland

# Clarke's late lesson

**ATHLETICS**

Dave Clarke, of Hercules Wimbledon, the 1982 English cross-country champion, overcame the effects of canoeing injuries to win the first of the three Gaymer's Inner City road races in Glasgow yesterday.

Despite winning a \$750 subvention, Clarke, a PE teacher at Hampton, is reluctant to give up that post to become a full-time runner.

Clarke certainly did not give up in yesterday's competitive 10,000 metres. He was fifth at the start of the last of the 800-metre laps from George Square, but took the lead after the hill and outstripped John Richards (Duchy of Cornwall) and the American Olympian John Tuttle on the slight slope down to the finish.

Clarke, who will either defend his 5,000 metres title or run the 10,000 in the UK Championships in Ulster later this month, was timed at 28 minutes 5.3 seconds. Richards was second at 29 minutes 11.2 seconds, the halfway leader in 14.02, third.

Brian Crowther

# Brownson's record

**SWIMMING**

Suki Brownson (Millfield), who spent the winter studying and training at the University of Calgary, on Saturday broke the British record for 200 metres breaststroke, winning in 2min 33.16sec at the Speedo Cardiff meeting in the Empire Pool.

The 18-year-old Kent girl set the previous record at 2min 34.43sec in 1981. Her time also beat the British B qualification standard set this summer's European Championships. The British selectors recently de-

cided that only swimmers who achieve B time will now be eligible to go to the championships since for financial reasons they have had to reduce the team to 16 swimmers.

Yesterday Brownson completed a breaststroke double when she won the 100 metres in 1min 12.50sec, a meeting record.

**SPEEDO CARDIFF (meeting records):** Men: 100m breaststroke: 1min 12.50sec (Suki Brownson); 200m breaststroke: 2min 33.16sec (Suki Brownson); 400m breaststroke: 5min 12.50sec (Suki Brownson); 800m breaststroke: 10min 25.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,600m breaststroke: 20min 50.00sec (Suki Brownson); 3,200m breaststroke: 41min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 6,400m breaststroke: 83min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 12,800m breaststroke: 166min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 25,600m breaststroke: 333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 51,200m breaststroke: 666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 102,400m breaststroke: 1333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 204,800m breaststroke: 2666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 409,600m breaststroke: 5333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 819,200m breaststroke: 10666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,638,400m breaststroke: 21333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 3,276,800m breaststroke: 42666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 6,553,600m breaststroke: 85333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 13,107,200m breaststroke: 170666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 26,214,400m breaststroke: 341333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 52,428,800m breaststroke: 682666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 104,857,600m breaststroke: 1365333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 209,715,200m breaststroke: 2730666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 419,430,400m breaststroke: 5461333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 838,860,800m breaststroke: 10922666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,677,721,600m breaststroke: 21845333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 3,355,443,200m breaststroke: 43690666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 6,710,886,400m breaststroke: 87381333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 13,421,772,800m breaststroke: 174762666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 26,843,545,600m breaststroke: 349525333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 53,687,091,200m breaststroke: 699050666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 107,374,182,400m breaststroke: 1398101333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 214,748,364,800m breaststroke: 2796202666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 429,496,729,600m breaststroke: 5592405333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 858,993,459,200m breaststroke: 11184810666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,717,986,918,400m breaststroke: 22369621333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 3,435,973,836,800m breaststroke: 44739242666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 6,871,947,673,600m breaststroke: 89478485333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 13,743,895,347,200m breaststroke: 178956970666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 27,487,790,694,400m breaststroke: 357913941333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 54,975,581,388,800m breaststroke: 715827882666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 109,951,162,777,600m breaststroke: 1431655765333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 219,902,325,555,200m breaststroke: 2863311530666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 439,804,651,110,400m breaststroke: 5726623061333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 879,609,302,220,800m breaststroke: 11453246122666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,759,218,604,441,600m breaststroke: 22906492245333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 3,518,437,208,883,200m breaststroke: 45812984490666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 7,036,874,417,766,400m breaststroke: 91625968981333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 14,073,748,835,532,800m breaststroke: 183251937962666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 28,147,497,671,065,600m breaststroke: 366503875925333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 56,294,995,342,131,200m breaststroke: 733007751850666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 112,589,990,684,262,400m breaststroke: 1466015503701333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 225,179,981,368,524,800m breaststroke: 2932031007402666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 450,359,962,737,049,600m breaststroke: 5864062014805333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 900,719,925,474,099,200m breaststroke: 11728124029610666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,801,439,850,948,198,400m breaststroke: 23456248059221333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 3,602,879,701,896,396,800m breaststroke: 46912496118442666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 7,205,759,403,792,793,600m breaststroke: 93824992236885333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 14,411,518,807,585,587,200m breaststroke: 187649984473770666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 28,823,037,615,171,174,400m breaststroke: 375299968947541333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 57,646,075,230,342,348,800m breaststroke: 750599937895082666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 115,292,150,460,684,697,600m breaststroke: 1501199875790165333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 230,584,300,921,369,395,200m breaststroke: 3002399751580330666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 461,168,601,842,738,790,400m breaststroke: 6004799503160661333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 922,337,203,685,477,580,800m breaststroke: 12009599006321322666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,844,674,407,370,955,161,600m breaststroke: 24019198012642645333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 3,689,348,814,741,910,323,200m breaststroke: 48038396025285290666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 7,378,697,629,483,820,646,400m breaststroke: 96076792050570581333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 14,757,395,258,967,641,292,800m breaststroke: 192153584101141162666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 29,514,790,517,935,282,585,600m breaststroke: 384307168202282325333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 59,029,581,035,870,565,171,200m breaststroke: 768614336404564650666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 118,059,162,071,741,130,342,400m breaststroke: 1537228672809129301333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 236,118,324,143,482,260,684,800m breaststroke: 3074457345618258602666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 472,236,648,286,964,521,369,600m breaststroke: 6148914691236517205333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 944,473,296,573,929,042,739,200m breaststroke: 12297829382473034410666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,888,946,593,147,858,085,478,400m breaststroke: 24595658764946068821333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 3,777,893,186,295,716,170,956,800m breaststroke: 49191317529892137642666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 7,555,786,372,591,432,341,913,600m breaststroke: 98382635059784275285333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 15,111,572,745,182,864,683,827,200m breaststroke: 196765270119568550570666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 30,223,145,490,365,729,369,654,400m breaststroke: 393530540239137101141333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 60,446,290,980,731,459,458,908,800m breaststroke: 787061080478274202282666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 120,892,581,961,462,918,917,817,600m breaststroke: 1574122160956548404565333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 241,785,163,922,925,837,835,635,200m breaststroke: 3148244321913096809130666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 483,570,327,845,851,675,671,270,400m breaststroke: 6296488643826193618261333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 967,140,655,691,703,351,342,540,800m breaststroke: 12592977287652387236522666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,934,281,311,383,406,702,684,681,600m breaststroke: 25185954575304774473045333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 3,868,562,622,766,813,405,369,363,200m breaststroke: 50371909150609548946090666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 7,737,125,245,533,626,810,738,726,400m breaststroke: 100743818301219097892181333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 15,474,250,491,067,253,621,477,452,800m breaststroke: 201487636602438195784362666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 30,948,500,982,134,507,247,344,905,600m breaststroke: 402975273204876391568725333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 61,897,001,964,269,014,494,689,811,200m breaststroke: 805950546409752783137450666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 123,794,003,928,538,028,989,379,622,400m breaststroke: 1611901092819505566274901333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 247,588,007,857,076,057,978,759,244,800m breaststroke: 3223802185639011132549802666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 495,176,015,714,152,115,957,518,489,489,600m breaststroke: 6447604371278022265099605333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 990,352,031,428,304,231,915,037,038,979,200m breaststroke: 12895208742556044530199210666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,980,704,062,856,608,463,830,074,077,958,400m breaststroke: 25790417485112089060398421333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 3,961,408,125,713,216,927,660,148,155,916,800m breaststroke: 51580834970224178120796842666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 7,922,816,251,426,433,855,320,296,311,833,600m breaststroke: 103161669940448356241593685333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 15,845,632,502,852,867,710,640,592,633,667,200m breaststroke: 206323339880896712483187370666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 31,691,265,005,705,735,421,281,185,267,334,400m breaststroke: 412646679761793424966374741333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 63,382,530,011,411,470,842,562,370,534,668,800m breaststroke: 825293359523586849932749482666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 126,765,060,022,822,941,725,125,141,109,137,600m breaststroke: 1650586719047173699865499965333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 253,530,120,045,645,883,450,250,282,218,275,200m breaststroke: 3301173438094347399730999930666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 507,060,240,091,291,766,900,500,564,536,550,400m breaststroke: 6602346876188694799461999861333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,014,120,480,182,583,533,801,001,100,112,113,080,800m breaststroke: 1320469375237738959892399972666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 2,028,240,960,365,167,067,602,200,200,224,226,160,000m breaststroke: 2640938750475477919784799945333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 4,056,481,920,730,334,134,204,400,400,448,448,320,000m breaststroke: 5281877500950955839569599890666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 8,112,963,841,460,668,268,408,800,896,896,896,640,000m breaststroke: 10563755001901911679139199781333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 16,225,927,682,921,336,536,817,600,1792,1792,1792,960,000m breaststroke: 21127510003803823358278399562666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 32,451,855,365,842,673,073,635,200,3584,3584,3584,920,000m breaststroke: 42255020007607646716556799125333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 64,903,710,731,685,346,147,270,400,7168,7168,7168,840,000m breaststroke: 84510040015215293433113598250666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 129,807,421,463,372,692,294,540,800,14336,14336,14336,680,000m breaststroke: 169020080030430586866227185501333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 259,614,842,926,745,385,589,081,600,28672,28672,28672,360,000m breaststroke: 338040160060861173732454371002666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 519,229,685,853,490,771,178,163,200,57344,57344,57344,720,000m breaststroke: 676080320121722347464908742005333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,038,459,371,706,981,542,346,326,400,114688,114688,114688,1440,000m breaststroke: 1352160640243444694929817484010666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 2,076,918,743,413,963,084,692,652,800,229376,229376,229376,2880,000m breaststroke: 2704321280486889389859634968021333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 4,153,837,486,827,926,169,385,305,600,458752,458752,458752,5760,000m breaststroke: 5408642560973778779719269936042666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 8,307,674,973,655,352,338,770,611,200,917504,917504,917504,11520,000m breaststroke: 1081728512194755755943853872005333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 16,615,349,947,310,704,677,541,422,400,1835008,1835008,1835008,23040,000m breaststroke: 2163457024389511511887707744010666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 33,230,699,894,621,409,135,083,082,800,3670016,3670016,3670016,46080,000m breaststroke: 4326914048779023023775415488021333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 66,461,399,789,242,818,270,166,165,600,7340032,7340032,7340032,92160,000m breaststroke: 8653828097558046047550830976042666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 132,922,799,578,485,636,540,332,331,200,14680064,14680064,14680064,184320,000m breaststroke: 17307656195116092095101661952005333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 265,845,597,156,971,273,081,064,662,400,29360128,29360128,29360128,368640,000m breaststroke: 34615312390232184190203323904010666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 531,691,194,313,942,546,162,128,124,800,58720256,58720256,58720256,737280,000m breaststroke: 69230624780464368380406647808021333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,063,382,388,627,885,092,324,256,249,600,117440512,117440512,117440512,1474560,000m breaststroke: 138461249560928736760813295616042666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 2,126,764,777,255,770,048,512,512,499,200,234881024,234881024,234881024,2949120,000m breaststroke: 27692249912185747352162659123205333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 4,253,529,554,511,540,1024,1024,1024,5898240,000m breaststroke: 55384499824371494704325318246402666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 8,507,059,109,023,080,2048,2048,2048,11796480,000m breaststroke: 110768999648742989408650736928042666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 17,014,118,218,046,160,4096,4096,4096,23592960,000m breaststroke: 22153799929748597881730147385605333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 34,028,236,436,092,320,8192,8192,8192,47185920,000m breaststroke: 44307599859497195763460294771202666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 68,056,472,872,184,640,16384,16384,16384,94371840,000m breaststroke: 886151997189943915269205895424042666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 136,112,945,744,369,280,32768,32768,32768,188743680,000m breaststroke: 177230399437988783053841179084805333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 272,225,891,528,738,560,65536,65536,65536,377487360,000m breaststroke: 354460798875977566107682358169602666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 544,451,783,057,477,120,131072,131072,131072,754974720,000m breaststroke: 7089215977519551322153647163392042666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 1,088,903,566,114,944,240,262144,262144,262144,1509949440,000m breaststroke: 1417843195503910264430729432678405333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 2,177,807,132,229,888,480,524288,524288,524288,3019898880,000m breaststroke: 2835686391007820528861458865356802666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 4,355,614,264,459,776,960,1048576,1048576,1048576,6039797760,000m breaststroke: 56713727820156410577229177307136042666min 40.00sec (Suki Brownson); 8,711,228,528,919,552,1920,2097152,2097152,2097152,12079595520,000m breaststroke: 11342745564031282115445835461427205333min 20.00sec (Suki Brownson); 17,422,457,057,839,104,3840,3840,3840,24159191040,000m breaststroke: 22685491128062564230891670922854402666min



BBC-1

6.00 am Ceefax AM. 6.50 Breakfast Time. 9.20 Bonanza. 10.50 Cartoon. 10.55 Chigley. 10.55 Play School. 10.55 Film: Tubby the Tuba. 1977 animated version. 12.10 pm Culture Club in Concert. 1.0 News; weather.

1.55 THE WAY AHEAD. The afternoon's double bill of classic films commencing with Day opens with a tribute to the Army. Carol Reed's simple 1944 drama following the moulding of Lt David Niven's disparate band of unwilling recruits into an efficient fighting team.

2.55 THE WAY AHEAD. The RAF's turn now, with Anthony Asquith's 1945 portrait of life at a wartime airfield, with M. Redgrave, J. Mills as the bomber pilot heroes.

4.40 FINAL SCORE. The afternoon's soccer and racing results.

5.5 NEWS; Weather news.

5.20 LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. The most recent screen rendering of Frances Hodgson Burnett's past-the-tissues classic, made by Jack Gold in 1980, makes its first appearance on our small screens. Lavishly done, it stars Alec Guinness as the irascible old aristocrat who summons his small American grandson to be groomed for earldom; Ricky Schroder as the winsome lad, Connie Booth as poor Dearest, plus Colin Blakely, Eric Porter. Ceefax subtitles.

7.0 WOGAN with Ruth Madoc, Brian Johnston, Phil Collins, the Pointer Sisters, and impressionist Rory Bremner.

7.30 THE WORLD'S STRONGEST MAN. Geoff Capes and seven more Herculean hunk in battle of the bulging biceps from Mora, Sweden.

8.30 THREE UP, TWO DOWN. More comedy with the mutually antagonistic grand parents (Michael Elphick, Angela Thorne). Ceefax sub-titles.

9.0 NEWS; Weather news.

9.15 THE MAIN EVENT. Making its TV debut here, Howard Zieff's strident 1979 comedy is built round the endless and irritating sparring of bankrupt business woman Barbara Streisand and the ex-boxer (Ryan O'Neal) she bawls back into the ring. Ceefax sub-titles.

11.0 BARRY MANILOW - A DECADE OF HITS. And what more could a girl want to round off the evening, apart, perhaps from a Pina Colada and a packet of prawn cocktail crisps? Second half of a concert recorded by the musical megastar and very wonderful human being in Birmingham last year.

11.50 Weather; close.

BBC-2

6.20-7.20 am Open University. 9.0 Pages from Ceefax. 10.0 You and Me. 10.02 pages from Ceefax.

1.50 RACING FROM HAYDOCK PARK.

2.25 TOM SAWYER. Made in 1980, this affectionate and faithful screen version of the much-loved Mark Twain tale tells a touch unexpectedly from the USSR. With Fedor Stukov as Tom and Vladimir Sushakov as Huck, and English dubbing.

5.40 HOROWITZ IN LONDON. Another chance to see the recital with which the eminent pianist returned to the London concert platform after a 30-year absence. Recorded in 1982, it features six Scarlatti sonatas, and works by Rachmaninov and Schubert.

6.50 FLOWER OF THE MONTH. Clematis. With Geoffrey Smith.

7.0 FAT MAN IN THE KITCHEN. Tom Vernon's kitchen takes on a Hungarian flavour this week, as his cook's tour takes in savoury Horseman's Special, and a girth-expanding pancake. Ceefax sub-titles.

7.30 THE ORSON WELLES STORY. Part 2 of Arena's repeated profile, with the 70-year-old cinema legend talking about his decision to wipe the glitter dust of Hollywood off his face and pursue his cinematic vision in Europe.

8.25 THE RAID ON TOP MALO. Three years ago this month, 19 service men from a highly specialised Marine unit were deployed to take out a key Falkland farmhouse occupied by a group of Argentine Commandos. The story of this small but significant incident in modern warfare is told by some of the men from the Mountain and Arctic Warfare Cadre who took part in a programme introducing a new series on the Marines.

9.15 ARENA: Hugh Masekela - The African Ambassador. A portrait of the black South African trumpeter who got his first instruction from his tutor Trevor Hudson; who spent 25 years of self-imposed exile in America, vowing never to return until apartheid was abolished. He's now back in Africa, within trumpeting distance of his homeland, making music to inspire his black brothers over the border.

10.40 THE TODD KILLINGS. Factually-based, this chilling and competent thriller casts Robert F. Lyons as small-town American psychopath with a deadly effect on unwary young girls. Made in 1970, with Richard Thomas from The Waltons as young Todd's school friend, Barbara Bel Geddes as his mother.

12.10 Weather; close.

ITV London

6.15 am Good Morning Britain - Wide Awake Club. Bank Holiday Special. 9.25 Sesame Street. 10.25 Cartoon Time. 10.30 Film: The Undefeated. 1969 Western with John Wayne, Rock Hudson.

12.30 BANK HOLIDAY SPORT SPECIAL. Including: football preview (12.35); international golf Tournament of Champions from California (12.50, 1.15); news (1.0); World Pool Challenge - S. Davis v US pool star Jim Rempe (1.30, 1.45); racing from Doncaster and Kempton (1.55); half-time (3.50); results (4.45).

5.0 NEWS; weather.

5.5 CARRY ON CAMPING. Cheek and Chestnuts with Sid, Kenneth, Barbara and the rest of the gang, in a Gerald Thomas caper set in a naughty nudist camp.

6.35 CROSSROADS.

7.0 WHAT'S MY LINE? Eamonn Andrews with another round of the spot-the-job panel game.

7.30 CORONATION STREET. Oracle sub-titles.

8.0 ROLL OVER BEETHOVEN. Liza Goddard as the sitcom songwriter, preceding somewhat nervously with her new partnership - a venture not helped by Marvin's visit and his evident inability to fancy her. Oracle sub-titles.

8.30 HAWK THE SLAYER. Chivalrous goodie Hawk (John Terry) takes on the wicked wiles of his utterly beastly big brother Volcan (Jack Palance in Darth Vader headgear) in a vaguely medieval setting, with the outcome never in doubt. Catriona MacColl, Harry Andrews and lots of familiar Brit character faces support, in tricky sword-and-sorcery epic, made by Terry Marcel in 1960.

10.15 NEWS; weather.

10.30 KOJAK: A Shield For Murder. Telly Savalas as the Manhattan lawman in an extended old episode which finds him falling foul of a powerful county politician.

12.15 NIGHT THOUGHTS. With Katharine Whitehorn. Closes down.



Liza Goddard and Harry Andrews in Coronation Street

Channel 4

2.25 pm Film: The Five Pennies. 1959 musical with Danny Kaye, Barbara Bel Geddes, Louis Armstrong. 3.0 Isaura the Slave Girl; Fantastico.

5.30 I COULD DO THAT: Selling. Another fact-gathering expedition with the four young would-be entrepreneurs from the North East.

6.0 WHERE IN THE WORLD? Ray Alan hosts another round of the travel quiz.

6.30 WHEELTRACKS. Chris Goffey, Andy Price with motoring ideas for those on a tight budget: cheap cars from Eastern Europe, advantages of diesel, and is running an old banger worth the hassles? News summary; weather.

7.0 THE GAY BYRNE SPECIAL. The veteran Irish chat show host actually takes a back seat in this recent sample Late Late Show given over to the magic-making of our own Paul Daniels.

8.0 BROOKSIDE.

8.30 MANN'S BEST FRIENDS. More comedy with the rooming house mob, as Ordway (Pauline Mackay) continues his attempts to knock the household into shape.

9.0 END OF EMPIRE: India - Divide and Quit. The series' study of the sub-continent concludes with first-hand accounts of the British departure, and of the wave of massacres that accompanied the end of the Raj. Oracle sub-titles.

10.0 NEWHART: Vermont Today. More comedy with the New England community.

10.30 THE ELEVENTH HOUR: A NUCLEAR FUTURE. For 24 years American nuclear submarines have been based at Holy Loch on the Firth of Clyde - and in that time local distrust and concern has been fuelled by the playing down of covering up of accidents involving radioactivity and evasive silence on the part of the military authorities about the ecological risks. Site One: Holy Loch, first of tonight's two films, asks whether so-called national security interests should justify the denial of information to a concerned community. It's followed by Can't Beat It Alone, in which groups from Greenham and the northern coalfields come together to challenge the concept of nuclear power as a cheap and safe source of energy. 11.00 Close.

SAC: 1.0 pm Isaura the Slave Girl. Fantastico. 2.0 Cei Cocos. 2.15 Egwyl. 2.35 Am Gymrn. 2.50 Egwyl. 3.00 I Could Do That. 3.10 Gutural. 3.20 Low Tech. 4.50 Lowri. 5.00 Strawn. 5.10 Yd. 5.20 Ever Thought of Sport? 6.0 No Problem. 6.30 Talent. 7.0 Jan. 7.10 Newyddion S. 7.15 Yd. 7.20 Yd. 7.30 Yd. 7.40 Yd. 7.50 Yd. 8.00 Yd. 8.10 Yd. 8.20 Yd. 8.30 Yd. 8.40 Yd. 8.50 Yd. 9.00 Yd. 9.10 Yd. 9.20 Yd. 9.30 Yd. 9.40 Yd. 9.50 Yd. 10.00 Yd. 10.10 Yd. 10.20 Yd. 10.30 Yd. 10.40 Yd. 10.50 Yd. 11.00 Yd. 11.10 Yd. 11.20 Yd. 11.30 Yd. 11.40 Yd. 11.50 Yd. 12.00 Yd. 12.10 Yd. 12.20 Yd. 12.30 Yd. 12.40 Yd. 12.50 Yd. 1.00 Yd. 1.10 Yd. 1.20 Yd. 1.30 Yd. 1.40 Yd. 1.50 Yd. 2.00 Yd. 2.10 Yd. 2.20 Yd. 2.30 Yd. 2.40 Yd. 2.50 Yd. 3.00 Yd. 3.10 Yd. 3.20 Yd. 3.30 Yd. 3.40 Yd. 3.50 Yd. 4.00 Yd. 4.10 Yd. 4.20 Yd. 4.30 Yd. 4.40 Yd. 4.50 Yd. 5.00 Yd. 5.10 Yd. 5.20 Yd. 5.30 Yd. 5.40 Yd. 5.50 Yd. 6.00 Yd. 6.10 Yd. 6.20 Yd. 6.30 Yd. 6.40 Yd. 6.50 Yd. 7.00 Yd. 7.10 Yd. 7.20 Yd. 7.30 Yd. 7.40 Yd. 7.50 Yd. 8.00 Yd. 8.10 Yd. 8.20 Yd. 8.30 Yd. 8.40 Yd. 8.50 Yd. 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